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Editorial.

THE FUTURE OF NEW ENGLAND.

What will be the future condition of New England, is a question that finds a place in the thoughts of a great many New England born men and women, whether they remain on her soil through life, or try their fortune in other sections of this or other countries. New England has a history which most of her children are glad to remember. She has had an influence on the growth and character of the nation that reaches out far beyond her own territorial lines. Her climate is rigorous, and her soil not the best, still she has raised men and women who would have brought no discredit to a richer soil and a more genial climate, though her noble sons and daughters have not all remained to cultivate the old homesteads, but have gone to other States to build up new homes, and to rear a new generation under new influences.

This subject, among others, came up for discussion in the parlors of Ex-Gov. Smith, where a little company was gathered one evening during the meeting of the Dairymens' Association at St. Albans. The Governor, as every one knows who has visited him, has one of the most beautiful homes that can be found in New England or elsewhere, and with his large opportunities for acquiring a familiarity with public matters and measures; a mind that does not confine its investigations to the surface of things alone, but aims to grasp bottom facts and fundamental principles, together with a love for New England that is both in-born and in-bred, it is not strange that he, like every true New Englander, should look forward to the future of these hills and valleys with some degree of interest, if not of anxiety. Nor was it strange that he should make this question the chief subject of his remarks at the Dairymens' meeting on the following morning. What, he asked, is to be the future of New England? How is New England, the seat of culture, science, and progress, to maintain the position among the sisterhood of States that she has so long enjoyed? When the census returns are published they will show us startling facts. We shall realize, as never before, the presence of the great empire west of us, looming up in its wealth, power and influence. It will show us that relatively, New England is constantly, weakening and that, instead of having a leading influence in the affairs of the nation, she is gradually being ruled. What is the cause of this, and what the remedy? There is one startling fact staring us in the face. New England is now paying sixty million dollars annually, to Western farmers for grain, while Vermont alone pays the West two millions a year for bread to feed her citizens. This contribution is widening the breach, and extending the power we so much dread. Vermont once raised her own food and contributed to other States, and that, too, while her population was nearly as great as it is today.

Some who are present, will remember that I spoke in a former meeting of this association, of a visit I made in the Mother country, and where, as I travelled through Ireland and England, I seemed to hear and feel the low mutterings and murmurings of discontent which would, ere long, break out into open rebellion. The news has since come to us that the opposition to the rent rolls has developed Ireland's rebellion, and affects England also. By her stern power and iron grip she may, for a time, suppress rebellion, but the time must come when the peasant people of England will own in fee simple the land they cultivate. John Bright has already boldly warned England that there is a step beyond which she can not safely go.

As the Jews, in whatever portion of the globe they may be, always worship with their faces turned towards Jerusalem, as the Mahommedan prostrates himself towards Mecca, so the English peasant turns his face across the Atlantic and seeks to grasp the hand held out by the fair empire west of us. Their difficulty constantly increases, in this way, our difficulty, and unless New England is truer to herself in the future than she has been in the past, she must lose her power, and the next decade will find her weaker than today.

In Massachusetts, there is not one-third the land under the plough that was cultivated thirty years ago, and in Vermont there are fewer acres tilled now than then. We must not fail to remember that agriculture underlies the power and wealth of a country, and that every industry finds its substratum in the soil. The command went out in Eden that man shall labor for his bread, but there was no curse pronounced on the land. The soil must be tilled, or the people of the earth starve. Men must work, or there will be no wealth. What is the duty of New England? To study a higher culture in agriculture, and to make New England so attractive to the sons and daughters who are born on her soil, that they will desire to remain here instead of going off to help build up the great West, thus widening still more the breach that has been separating us. Farmers do not try to rise as high as they might. The new methods that are given out from this platform are not accepted as readily by many as they should be, but are received with doubt and a shrug of incredulity. The old ruts are hard to get out of, but the difficulty does not lie in the soil. Nature has not cursed that.

The story goes that a poor miner wandering among the golden hills, with only his pick and hammer, too poor to purchase a claim, but hoping he might find one of those streams of wealth, ragged and starving, fell asleep on the bare ground, under an overhanging rock, and when he awoke, the sun's rays shone upon a glistening mass above him, which he [illegible] himself to work [illegible]. The metal proved valuable, and he took it in a bag to the public market, and with the proceeds was enable to buy a second-hand mill, and in time to own the mine which now yields an income of fifty thousand dollars per year. At first his comrades passed him by, and jeered him at his work, but he toiled patiently on till success crowned his efforts. This may be but a story, but it serves as an illustration.

Now there are many bonanza farms in New England that are yielding their owners wealth, but there are others equally rich, only waiting for the intelligence and patient skill needed for developing them. It is your business to work these farms, and to take the ideas you receive here home with you, and use them. There is no need that Vermont or New England should go into decadence, but it is for you to say whether these States shall hold their own, and maintain, through their Congressmen, New England's present position.

Gov. Smith was followed by His Excellency, Governor Farnham, who continued the discussion by urging farmers to send their products to market in the most concentrated form; meat, butter, cheese and wool in preference to hay and grain, because by so doing, they will not only obtain pay for more labor, but will maintain the fertility of their farms. He hoped, too, that the railroad managers would give the farmers as *near* markets as does nature, and not discriminate in freights in favor of those who are farthest from market. He feared that the benefits of such conventions did not reach the farmers who most need to be reached—those with few acres, and who do most of their work with their own hands. Such farmers are cultivating a feeling of independence, and they usually have opinions that they are willing to stand by. Vermont's noble war record is due largely to such men as these, but they need in some way to be reached by the influence of these associations. Every farmer in the State, however small his dairy, should learn to make as good butter as the best farmers do now, then the average would be equal to the best. Machinery helps to save labor, but to get the full benefit of machinery, more land should be cultivated. We should raise more sheep, more cows, make more butter and cheese, and thus give employment to more of our boys and girls. Unless we do this they must, and will leave us.

HORSERADISH CULTURE.

Horseradish is a perennial root of great tenacity of life, and capable of sprouting from the root at any point and producing leaves. Once in the land, it is about as hard to get it out as couch grass, or Canada thistles, but nevertheless, the gardeners treat it as an annual, that is, harvest it the same year it is planted, and alternate it with some other crop. It is true that in very many old gardens, a corner is occupied by a bunch of horseradish about as old as its owner, who supplies himself with what he needs every spring, by digging it, and leaves it to take care of itself, but the roots produced in this shiftless way are likely to be hollow and tough, and would be unsaleable in market. Moreover, the spot devoted to it, when thus neglected, soon becomes a nursery for perennial weeds and grasses, and a nuisance to look at.

To grow a good root of horseradish in one year needs very rich land; fine, sandy loam is best, and it should have been well enriched in the fall previous to planting, with a heavy dressing of manure ploughed under. The time for planting is April or early in May, and since the growth of the horseradish is slow at first, but afterwards very rank and large, it is usual to grow a crop of early beets or lettuce, set onions or greens upon the same land, and to clear away this early crop before July 10, so as to give the horseradish a good chance. The land is prepared for planting by throwing up high ridges with a large plough about three feet apart. The "sets" are then planted along the middle of the ridge at about a foot apart. The sets are merely bits of the small roots about the size of a pipe stem, and half an inch long; they are simply dropped into the holes made by the wheel marker, so as to be an inch or two under ground. The early crop grown on the same land, usually table beets for bunching or for greens, is planted on each side of the ridge, which of course, has been previously raked down by hand to admit the use of the seed sower.

The only care needed during summer is to keep the land clean and mellow, and by the middle of August the rank and showy leaves often cover the field to the height of four feet. The harvesting is done partly in autumn and partly in spring. The roots are very strong, branching, and hard to dig. The best way is to plough a deep furrow alongside each row with a large plough, four or five men following the plough with forks, will then throw out the roots about as fast as the team can plough the land. The roots should not be left long exposed to the air, as they soon wilt, which damages them; if not wanted for immediate sale, they may be stored in a pit or covered with earth in a cellar. That portion of the crop harvested in spring is usually ploughed out as wanted.

The preparation for market is a tedious job; each root must be trimmed with a knife, then washed with a stiff scrubbing brush on a board in a tub of water. The largest roots are bunched and retailed, usually for about six or seven cents per pound, the smaller ones are bought by the pickle makers at four to five cents. Horseradish is tolerably profitable, since on good land it will yield about four tons to the acre, and is a very sure crop; no insect or animal will eat it. The only objection to it is the difficulty of eradicating the roots from the ground the next year; if, however, early cabbage followed by late cauliflowers are made to follow it, there will be scarcely a trace of it left. The constant hoeing required by these crops will destroy it. Celery also may be made to follow it with advantage.

The small hand machines for grating horseradish used by the gardeners around New York, I think, might be introduced here with profit, instead of selling the roots to the great pickling establishments.

W. D. PHILBRICK.

CATTLE PLAGUE AT THE WEST.—Late advices from New Mexico represent that a new plague has appeared among the cattle on the vast grazing lands of the territory and is rapidly spreading in every direction. The carcasses of the animals are strewn for miles, hundreds dying every day, and no remedy has been as yet discovered to check the fearful ravages of the pest. The disease is a mysterious one and baffles all efforts at restraining its deadly progress. Measures are projected for the purpose of limiting the area of its ravages, and a strict quarantine will likely be established. Domestic cattle which have grazed on the trail of the infected herds have caught the contagion and are perishing in scores. The herders come into Santa Fe, overwhelmed with consternation, as they fancy that the scourge is but a forerunner of some pestilence which will attack human beings. The loss will be felt severely by some of the capitalists of the territory who have embarked all they possess in cattle, and a continuance of the epidemic at its present dimensions threatens to reduce many of them to bankruptcy.

GREEN PEAS.

To raise green peas in perfection, requires good garden land; a dry, sandy loam will bring them earliest, but, in time of drought, the quality of the crop upon such land will be very inferior; still, since earliness is very desirable, it usually pays to risk a small piece of early peas upon poor, sandy soil, and to depend upon better land for the later crop. It should also be observed that the hard varieties, such as Dan O'Rouke, and black eyed marrow will thrive on much poorer soil than the sweeter green sorts, such as the Advancer, and the Champion of England, which require rather rich land to produce them in perfection. Peas, being perfectly hardy, may be sown as soon as the land will work mellow; sometimes this can be done in March, but usually about April 10th. The tender, green sorts should not, however, be sown too early, for the seed will sometimes fail in cold, wet weather. It is usual to sow the peas by hand in rows, three feet apart, using about six pecks per acre of the Dwarf sorts. The longer vines of the Marrow and Champion require rows four feet apart, and only about a bushel of seed per acre.

The manure for peas, is usually spread along the furrow from the cart and covered lightly with the hoe before sowing the seed, which is then covered with a rake or hoe, about half an inch deep. The manure should be as fine as possible to get it. Since peas bear transportation well, and require less manure than many other garden crops, it is usual for them to be grown for market at considerable distances from market; they are forwarded from Florida to Boston early in March, afterwards from Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk and Long Island, so that by the time our "natives" arrive in market, about June 17, people have been using them nearly four months, and they are no novelty. The season for them is short; few are wanted after July 4th, and it is usual to clear the field about this time, and to set out cabbage plants, after ploughing and manuring again, or to sow turnip seed, or to devote the land to squashes or pickling cucumbers. The pea straw is saved by many farmers for fodder; it is rather poor stuff, but hungry, dry cattle will eat it.

When it is intended to follow peas with squashes, it is usual to leave every fourth row blank when sowing the peas, and to put in the squash seed about June 1st. The squashes do not begin to run till July 10th, by which time the pea vines should have been carted away, and the land between the squash rows ploughed. If pickles are grown after peas, the seed is put in about June 20, by making hills in every second furrow between the peas, with the hoe. Care will be needed to prevent the pickers from treading on the cucumbers when picking the peas; the pea vines will be removed before the cucumbers run.

The picking of peas, for market, requires some care, and is usually done by lads or women who are paid by the piece, about 50 to 75c per bbl. The owner himself will need to look sharply after them to see that they pick clean, and do not pick them before ripe enough. After two pickings the vines are pulled up.

As for varieties there are every year new sorts advertised by the seedsmen, of more or less merit. The old kinds are mostly used for market; these are for early, the Caractacus and Dan O'Rouke, followed by the Kentish Invicta, and MacLean's Advancer, and after these, the black eyed Marrow. The Champion of England, is also, Champion of America, as a late pea for the private garden, but has not found favor yet in market. It is the sweetest and best of all; but it makes long vines, and does best when staked with brush, which of course, can not be done on a large scale profitably.

W. D. PHILBRICK.

WATER SUPPLY FOR FARMS AND VILLAGES.

The farmers assembled in council at the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture in New Britain, did not incline to receive it very kindly when told by the physician from New York, that their wells were all poisoned, through imperfect house drainage, and that river water only is fit for domestic purposes; yet there is far too much truth in the statement made by the Doctor. At a recent meeting of a suburban Farmers' Club, it was stated by one of the speakers, that the well water generally, throughout the town, is less pure now than years ago before the place became thickly settled, and, also, that there are very many more dry wells during ordinary seasons, than formerly. The constant draught for domestic and manufacturing purposes appears to have lowered the water level in many of the wells from twelve to eighteen inches.

In several of the towns near Boston, where the subsoil is composed of coarse gravel, the well water appears to come from a common source—an underground reservoir at a uniform level, and into which settles all the waste from the dwellings and stables, with only such filtering as coarse, round gravel can give it. The soil has a great power for purifying water that passes through it, but it is quite possible to clog the filter, or to fill it so full of impurities as to render it no longer efficacious. It may be possible to find good, pure water in a cow yard well, but it is so rarely the case that it is seldom advisable to dig in such a locality. The supply streams of wells, dug in rock, often come a long way, and are liable to receive impurities from a greater distance than many suppose.

A few years ago the cellar under a barn used for slaughtering beef animals, became full of water, that interfered with hauling away the compost. Instead of rigging a water cart and drawing this valuable manurial liquid out on to a mowing field where it would have paid well for the labor, a trench was dug to convey it a short distance into an underground cesspool. Within six hours from the time the filthly water was drawn into the cesspool, a well some two hundred feet away, became so foul that horses refused to drink the water.

When villages are built upon hillsides, manufacturing establishments standing on the higher ground, sometimes discharge their wastes into the soil and pollute the well water below them over a large area. Cities built on the seacoast where the soil is porous, may draw their water supply from a common reservoir which rises and falls with every tide, the receptacle for every form of filth peculiar to a city filled with a dense population. So rarely is pure water now obtainable from city or village wells, that many people claim that river or pond water, flowing or forced within reach, is the only water which it is safe to use. Nor is the water of all country wells free from impurities. Sink drains, cowyards, hog pens and privies are far too frequently located in the immediate vicinity of the family well, the latter beirg the silt basin and drain to which more or less of the impurities from the other sources find their way.

The extreme inconvenience occasioned the present season from a short water supply throughout nearly the whole of New England, should awaken an interest in this matter that should not abate until all reasonable means have been adopted for furnishing every family with a constant supply of pure water. There are thousands of springs which, at a comparatively small expense, can be conducted in pipes by gravity, to the sink, bath room and stables.

In other cases, where the springs are at a lower level, the water may frequently be raised at small expense, by a hydralic ram, and where neither of these methods are practicable, cisterns can be built for collecting the water that falls upon house and barn roofs. Large filtering cisterns, properly constructed, though not as desirable as running spring water, are not to be lightly valued in a season of drought like the present. Nor have we a word to say against a good, never failing well, so located that it shall not become a part of the drainage system of the yards.

CAPITAL REQUIRED FOR A CHEESE FACTORY.

In answer to a correspondent in Nova Scotia, who desires information concerning the amount of capital required to start a cheese factory, the number of cows, cost of making, etc., we will give some items taken from a report of several cheese factories that were started a few years since in this State.

The Barre Central cheese factory has a capital of 8800; Barre South, $4600; New Braintree, $7500; Worcester County factory, located at Warren, $5200; Hardwick Centre factory, $4250; Cheshire factory, $3050, and the Greenfield factory, $2700. From nine to ten pounds of milk were required for a pound of cheese, and from one to three hands were employed; the larger number being needed in the largest factories during the rush of the season. The cost of making varied from four cents per pound, including boxing and marketing, to less than two cents. With present facilities, and increased experience, a good cheese maker, with plenty of milk to work up, should and can make the cheese, bandage, box and market it, for less than two cents per pound.

The secret of success in associated cheese making is to have a large number of cows owned by intelligent, neat, and skilful farmers, who will make the season as long as possible, and an experienced cheese maker who thoroughly understands both the theory and practice of his business.

We publish this week the first of a series of articles on Cheese Making in its several aspects, from the pen of Mr. Francis Barnes, one of the most thoroughly practical and successful cheese manufacturers of the State of Maine. We heard Mr. Barnes deliver several lectures on Associated Dairying, before the Maine Board of Agriculture, the past autumn, which we had intended to report, had we not been able to secure a more thorough treatment of the subject by the author himself.

Patrons, sending milk to his factory last season, received an income per cow about double what others received who worked up their milk in the old way at home; and this should be the case anywhere, when a first class system is brought in competition with rude and puttering methods.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

FERTILIZERS FOR POTATOES.

I intend using commercial fertilizers for raising potatoes the coming season, and am desirous to know what kinds are the most adapted to that crop, how much it requires per acre, of whom it can be purchased, and the cost per ton delivered on board the cars, and also the best method of preparing the ground, and using the same? Please give the desired information through the columns of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER and oblige a subscriber. O. S.

Bridgewater, Me., Feb. 2, 1881.

REMARKS.—We are very sorry that we are unable to answer all the questions propounded by our Maine correspondent. Could we answer them, we should not be under the necessity of making further experiments on our own grounds. Two years ago the writer made the attempt to grow a large crop of potatoes, and fearing stable manure would tend to make too large a growth of vines, in proportion to the tubers, and also cause a liability to disease; we used Peruvian guano and sulphate of potash at the rate of some 800 pounds of the former to 400 of the latter per acre, with a light coat of manure previously ploughed in. The yield, 388 bushels per acre, was entirely satisfactory; but the next season we used no guano but applied Darling's animal dust at the rate of about three-fourths of a ton per acre; the crop was perfectly satisfactory, the quality being better than the year previous. We intend to repeat the experiment the present season, but shall take our own risks, and blame no one if the result is less satisfactory than last year, provided the fertilizer is of the same value as shown by analysis. Persons who use fertilizers for the first time are too much inclined to depend on them alone for their crop, when, in fact, the weather, character of the soil, methods of cultivation, and quality of seed, each have a very controlling influence on the crop. The Bowker Fertilizer Company, some five years ago, published a formula given by Prof. Stockbridge, for a fertilizer for potatoes. It was 21 pounds nitrogen, 34 pounds actual potash, 11 pounds soluble phosphoric acid, the whole obtainable in from 400 to 500 pounds of crude materials. This was to be applied to one acre of land, and was expected to increase the crop on unmanured land something like 100 bushels. We know nothing but that the same formula substantially is still used by that Company, and with slight variation by other manufacturers. We found the quantity too small for profit, as a single 100 bushel crop gives too large a proportion of small potatoes. We would aim for a 400 or 500 bushel crop, to avoid the growth of small potatoes. The Bradley Fertilizer Company, the Bowker Company, L. B. Darling & Co., and others, whose advertisements you may notice in our columns, will each and all, either directly or through their local agents, undoubtedly, sell you good, honest fertilizers, suitable for growing potatoes without stable manure, and which will, in connection with good culture, produce paying crops. We should not hesitate to use either, and in giving advice to others, should be inclined to recommend the use of the brand that could be purchased nearest home, or with the least trouble, noticing, of course, whether the prices asked correspond with the value as compared with the printed analysis which goes with each package. The fertilizer business is rapidly getting into the same condition as the trade in corn, sugar or salt, standard articles whose worth, weight, &c., are supposed to be known by all. It has been claimed that potash in the form of sulphate, is much better for potatoes and other root crops than in the form of muriate, and if compounding a fertilizer, we should probably use the former, although it is more expensive, and there is some question as to its real superiority. To obtain prices of fertilizers, you should send for the circulars and catalogues of dealers, and study them carefully. Early potatoes, which are the only kinds we care to raise since the beetles have to be fought, send their roots to so short a distance, and mature their crop so rapidly, that we are getting in the way of applying the fertilizer very near the roots, not in a solid bunch, but scattered in the drills. We published, in the FARMER about a year ago, several editorials on growing potatoes, which we must refer you to for further particulars in the management of this crop.

PAINT FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

I would like to inquire, through the columns of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, if there is a substitute for oil paint, suitable for the outside of farm buildings, and which is cheaper than oil paint, and as durable? I think I have heard of a preparation of lime which is being used in some localities. Any information on the subject will be thankfully received by ALBERT DAVIS.

East Sullivan, N. H., Feb., 1881.

REMARKS.—We know of nothing equalling oil paint for cheapness and durability. Drying oils make a covering on wood work that is impervious to rain, while lime washes of all kinds fail to keep water from soaking into the wood. A lime wash may be made that will look tolerably well on rough wood work while it is fair weather, but it absorbs water and loses its whiteness during storms. Paint oil has not sold at such low prices for a long time as at present prevail, and those who have buildings that need painting, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity to give them a good coat of paint at a reduced cost. If, however, a cheaper wash is desired, the following recipe will give something that will pass for paint. It is used, and has been recommended by high authority. Slake one-half bushel of good lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water. Then add three pounds of finely ground rice that has been boiled and reduced to a thin paste. Add to this a pound of clear glue, previously dissolved in warm water; also, a half pound of Spanish whiting. To give a cream color to the wash, a little French yellow may be stirred in till the desired shade is obtained. The whole should stand several days before using, and must be applied quite warm, either with painters' or whitewash brushes.

Will you inform me, through the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, where I can obtain scions of the American Beauty and Duchess of Oldenburg apples, and also as to their flavor and keeping qualities?

Westford, Mass., Feb. 14, 1881. APPLES.

REMARKS.—We presume that Dr. T. H. Hoskins, Newport, Vt., can furnish scions of the apples named. The Duchess of Oldenburg is a popular apple at the North, but we doubt if it will be profitable for extensive planting in this State. Will Dr. Hoskins give his experience with these varieties for the benefit of Farmer readers?

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—An exchange says:—"If a few tomatoes are raised now and kept as window plants all winter, and planted out as soon in spring as the weather is warm, they give a very early crop. Of course we could not have many plants this way, but half a dozen plants make enough to supply a small family."

—A new disease, locally called "black plague," is proving very fatal among the hogs at Floyd's Neck, Long Island. None of the animals affected by it thus far have recovered, all having died within a few hours after being attacked. Stringent measures are being taken by the neighboring farmers to prevent the disease from spreading.

—Some of the Western butter and cheese-makers have concluded that they won't pay as much for poor as for good milk. They pay a higher price for the milk of Jersey and Dutch-Frisian cows than for that of common stock. City consumers would be glad to do the same, but rarely have the opportunity.

—Cabbage is best given to poultry whole, hung up by the stalk. At first it may not be touched, but when one fowl begins to peck at it, the rest will be tempted to keep on until little remains. Being suspended, it does not waste or become polluted, and it will remain in good condition to be eaten at will.

—Bean poles may be cut at any time if the snow is not too deep to get in the woods. Red cedar makes the most durable poles. When the busy spring days come you will thank your prudence and foresight if you have, during the idle days of winter, gathered your bean poles and pea brush. Put heavy weights on the latter to press them into shape.

—A singular circumstance is reported from a hot, dry valley in New South Wales. Last year the drought there was of long duration, and the denizens of the apiaries suffered much from it. This year the bees have made provision against a similar emergency. They have filled a large number of the external cells in every hive with pure water instead of honey. It is thought that the instinct of the little creatures leads them to anticipate a hot summer.

—Mr. W. C. Barry, the well-known Rochester nurseryman, strongly recommends the daily use of the Fameuse apple, during its season (from November till the middle of January) as one of the best remedies for indigestion, and one of the most valuable preventives of that depressing disorder. He is so convinced of the superior excellence of the fruit, that he has no hesitation in recommending its introduction to every garden, no matter how small.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

COLLEGE FARMING.

Fair Results and Encouraging Prospects.

MR. EDITOR:—You expressed a desire, when we met recently, at the Vermont Dairymens' Association, that I should prepare you an article for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, giving some account of the New Hampshire Agricultural College, and the work being done on the college farm, more specifically matter relating to the farm.

The College.

The Agricultural College was established by an act of the Legislature, in 1866, and located at Hanover, in connection with Dartmouth College. From funds given by the State, and derived from the Culver estate, Culver Hall was soon erected—a fine building, costing $40,000, containing the laboratory, recitation rooms, and rooms for the various cabinets and museums. By the generosity of John Conant of Jaffrey, and of the State, a $30,000 boarding house followed the erection of Culver Hall. January, 1876, a large and costly barn was erected, by a donation from the State. This barn is soon to be followed by a new farm house, for the erection of which the State has set aside $6000. Excepting some minor structures, this completes the organization of the college buildings for the present.

College Resources.

They consist of interest on $80,000, invested in N. H. 6's, secured from the sale of land donated by the Government; a temporary annual donation by the State, that soon terminates; 35 scholarships, given by John Conant, (who has given, in all, $70,000,) the revenues of Conant Hall, and the farm. The scholarships are, of course, no direct source of revenue, and to needy students the rooms in Conant Hall are free of rent.

The Course of Instruction

Does not include the languages, but is founded upon a thorough English and Scientific basis, aiming to embrace such studies as bear directly or indirectly upon the art and science of agriculture. The studies are supplemented by lectures from specialists in farm practice, and by the experimental work of the college farm. Enforced work on the farm has been no part of the school regime. In practice, the students have availed themselves of the opportunity for work given, and have very generally entered into all departments of farm work, at a compensation of 12½ cts. per hour.

Students---Location, &c.

There are now 43 students, and the number is steadily increasing. Its location in connection with Dartmouth College, the want of faith among farmers in science applied to farming, or in that science taught at agricultural colleges, justly or unjustly, have undoubtedly repressed the early growth of our college. Our college has now its own president, and distinct corps of instructors, and is a distinct college, not a department of Dartmouth. Its advancing years, increasing number of students, and accumulating strength have given it a place here, and if the friction ever existed that has been so fully proclaimed, it has now ceased, or is too slight to be apparent. The discordant views of practical farmers, and of agricultural college instructors of the country are fast being harmonized, as the result of mutual survey and discussion of the needs of modern farming. Farmers are coming to understand more fully the great multiplicity of laws the husbandman has to deal with, and that he who understands them best, and works most in harmony with them, other things being equal, works to the best advantage; that experiment stations, private workers and investigators, during the past twenty-five years, have accumulated a vast amount of valuable material, calling for teachers capable of arranging, classifying and imparting to young men all known facts to date of instruction. On the other hand, our instructors in agricultural colleges have learned, or are learning, that educating the citizen is not educating the farmer, any more than educating the citizen is educating the doctor, lawyer, minister, or civil engineer.

It has been a hard lesson for each party to learn, but as a result, we see a growing interest shown in industrial education for the farmer's boy, on the part of the farmer; and in the colleges, we notice a rapidly growing interest in farm investigations and in instruction in first principles or underlying facts in agricultural practice. But I have not time, nor would you wish to give space, for a discussion of the evolution of agricultural colleges, nor of details in regard to ours. It is not what I understand you wish. Suffice it to say that the New Hampshire College of Agriculture is in good working order, and in prosperous condition, without indebtedness, and offering a well rounded education in the sciences, at a cost for 38 weeks in three terms, and for three years, of about $350.

The Farm

Consists of about 560 acres; 75 acres are enclosed for field, the soil alluvial clay, much of it still needing underdrainage; 70 acres of pasturage, and the balance wood land.

Farm Policy.

Starting Sept. 1, 1876, or four years ago last September, without one dollar in the treasury, and with the understanding that no aid was to be given, because of no resources; a half stock of grade cattle; no sheep, nor dairy tools, and substantially no tillage tools except mower, rake and carts, and a college farm to run, one thing became absolutely necessary, namely, that the farm should pay expenses, and two things were very important: 1st. Being a college farm, that it should be run, as an experimental station, both for the benefit of the school and our struggling agriculture; and 2d. That, in addition to the regular work, it should accummulate, each year, a net revenue for the purchase of pure bred stock, including sheep, also tools for the dairy and the farm, for the repair of fences, and for numerous permanent farm improvements. These designs precluded the thought of gilt-edged farming. To accomplish these main designs, the opposite policy has been carried too far in the forced economy of labor and materials in field operations. While it would please the few to see nice, unprofitable farm methods and products that alone can visit a college farm, yet the many can be reached only through investigation of the hard problems that meet them in every day farming. In a forced choice between a farm for public show or public utility, for the greatest number, the latter alone seemed the only true way.

As an Experiment Station.

For four years that class of farm experiments have been carried on that would require in animal and plant growth and nutrition the most of labor, and the least of money. In aid thereof, Prof. Collier, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, (I now have eight sets of steers under scientific and practical feeding experiments, whose food Prof. Collier has carefully analyzed,) Prof. Johnson, of the Connecticut Experiment Station, and the Secretary of our Board of Agriculture, have gratuitously added chemical analyses; three winter's work have shown bran to be, as a butter food, far inferior to corn meal, both for quantity and quality, and no better milk producer, while sustaining the animal existence less fully. For the same period, quite disappointing results have been received from Swedes and mangolds, and even potatoes and oats have given a good quantity of milk, and apparently poor butter. A very high butter-producing capacity was found for palm nut meal.

The milk flow of our cows has been found to rise and fall regularly with the temperature, and in amount, measured by the duration of the time of change. A ceiled stall in winter paid, on basis of a prolonged experiment, covering two to three months, in milk and food, its cost, or giving 100 per cent on the money investment. So far, for milk or butter, early cut, against late cut hay, has been disappointing. Cotton seed meal has proved good results. Fodder corn in autumn has proved no more economical than either hay or corn meal, in three fall experiments. These and other experiments in dairy feeding have involved thousands of weighings, and much care and time. In the dairy room many experiments in milk setting have been tried; also in handling cream. The uniform result has been that as much butter has been obtained by deep settings as by shallow, provided the right temperature was maintained for either, or 45° or under, for deep settings. In feeding for other than dairy purposes, in case of Merino sheep, against Cotswolds, I found that the former ate more, in proportion to their weight, than the latter.

In numerous trials it has been most emphatically shown that with increased age and weight it requires more food to make a pound of growth. From trials of some considerable extent, I am prepared to affirm that, as ordinarily carded in our ordinary barns, a steer will not probably do as well as an uncarded one, and will certainly eat more hay. Also for growth, hay cut out of bloom is, so far, found better than in bloom, and will yield from thirty to forty per cent more of cured hay. Five winters' work will soon be completed in experiments in food combinations for growing steers, the results of which it is hoped will be of some value to our farmers. In such an article no intelligent statement of results can be given, farther than that there is beyond question much economy in using proper food combinations. In field experiments in plant growth and nutrition, both here and in sets sent out among our farmers, I have come to place great reliance on chemicals, if bought and used with a knowledge of what one's soil or plants demand. Exceedingly important and interesting results have been gathered in the use of four proportions of nitrogen for corn, wherein it is found here, that it is actually a damage that increases with each continuous application. But for the present, I have reviewed enough, remembering the amount that is considered heterodox, for the consideration of your thoughtful readers. I may be allowed to add that everything has been carried on by scale and chain without prejudice, and I am convinced that most of the results reported will be verified in general practice, and by other experimenters. Perhaps at some future time I may refer to additional matter in this department.

System of Farming.

In an experimental way, an entire change in our system of farming was inaugurated two years ago, and is now in its third year of prosecution, looking to broad and intensive tillage, based upon purchased foods, rich in the elements of plant food, fed to early maturing stock, upon the heavy use of chemicals, and machinery in the place of muscle. The first year of the change the area was doubled, nearly, over the old amount tilled; and last year, forty-five of the sixty acres of plough land were tilled, and about fifty-five to sixty acres is contemplated for the coming season. The reasoning was that small areas well tilled means a small gross revenue, or a narrow business, a narrow profit; that our type of farming is a low one, requiring much of muscle and little of capital or brains; that a ton of hay per acre, the New England average, is not consistent with any profit; that the net receipts of cultivated crops would equal our present gross revenue from grass. So far the gross revenue of the farm has doubled, and the net revenue increased. A systematic rotation of crops so far as the soil will admit, is contemplated.

Does it Pay?

Certainly, so far as this farm is concerned. It has not had as yet, a fair opportunity to answer the general question, Does farming pay in New England? Dr. Sturtevant manfully and rightly says that a college farm ought not to pay. It should work for the school room and the public, yet in answer to your suggestion that it is charged that our college farms in ordinary cropping lose money—I may say that it is not entirely true. The farm superintendent's salary here is paid by other resources, yet in work for the public at home and abroad, and in cash paid out in experimental work, quite, or more than the equivalent of one man's time is used. There is a two-hundred acre wood lot on the farm, yet no wood has been cut for two years, and much more has been paid out for pasturing than the value of the stumpage of the wood, while a little wood naturally goes with a farm.

The farm is situated virtually in the village, and pays twenty-five per cent more for its labor than is paid on outlying farms, and is but little benefited by its location. Again, students are employed at 12½ cts per hour at odd hours, often a dozen for an hour at a time, and while I can cheerfully say that they, for the most part, work faithfully, yet every farmer knows that work cannot be thus done at an advantage. With these statements I am prepared to state that two of our successful farmers invoiced the personal property April 1st. On the same basis of values as those used in 1879, and allowing for wear of tools, they prized the property April 1, 1880, at over $690 more than in 1879. One hundred and thirty dollars was added to permanent improvements, new things done not old things repaired, such as ceiling up stalls, &c. I paid $100 to trustees for use of farm house. I paid over $600 for purchased manure, including $175 for ashes; and a considerable food bill, and have tilled ground that had not been used for a generation. Of course credit for purchased manures left over must fairly be given; this would carry the sum up to $1000 or more, and leave the time of the Superintendent to offset experimental work. Or, for the three years (the fourth ends April 1st, 1881,) on a decreased rate of valuation of stock, the appraisers find about $2300 more value of stock, tools and crops than at the beginning, aside from experiment work, $300 for house rent and permanent improvement, which includes several hundred dollars outlay on barn buildings from farm revenue, and also other work done, much new fence, 100 cords additional manure, &c., &c.; while the capacity of the farm has greatly increased, as shown by the fact that in 1877, 52 acres gave 72½ ton loads of hay; in 1878, 44 acres gave 72 loads; and last year 35 acres gave 70 loads. This is not owing to the favorable season last year, but to increased fertility and late cutting; these amounts are for 1st cutting.

The policy has been to increase the capacity of the soil without regard to present revenue entirely; and for this purpose feeding stuffs have been purchased, and also plant food heavily. During these three years $1052 have been received from outside the farm by the Legislature and Trustees. Certainly such a result is hardly worth your while to enquire after or mine to relate, unless as a refutation to the widespread charge that College farms are necessarily financial burdens, affording only an opportunity to uselessly waste money without equivalent. The work of investigation is the true work of College farms, coupled with their utility to the school room. Yet, starting with less personal capital, and more drawbacks than ordinary farmers with 145 acres field and pasture land have, and gaining a greatly increased capacity of farm and personal capital, I can but feel assured that now, with a full line of improved machinery, such as a two rowed corn planter, horse power fertilizer distributors, corn harrows, horse hoes, tedders, successful sulky ploughs, &c., &c.; and with a pure bred flock of sheep giving 10 lbs. of wool to the fleece, and a good stock of cattle, that very much more can and should be accomplished in both experiment work and farm improvement. Far from considering this work a model, I wish to say in full and unbiased faith, that I believe that, unhampered by other matters, a man with a fair sized farm, a full line of machinery, a knowledge of how to buy and use chemicals, how to breed, and how to rightly combine foods, and with the courage to buy and feed rich foods, can now make money in growing staple crops in New England, and more than with a farm of same size in the West. But narrow farming must give way to broad farming, and thus our gross revenues quadrupled. Our farming is now quietly undergoing a change in methods that will elevate the social and material prosperity of our New England population, and in the no distant future our farms will have a market value.

J. W. SANBORN.

College Farm, Hanover, N. H., Feb., 1881.

For the New England Farmer.

CHEESE.

To one interested in cheese, a visit to dealers is always instructive and profitable. The truth of the adage: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," is so impressed upon his mind that he will always leave them a wiser, and, perchance, a sadder man. A few remarks recently drop

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

THE ENSILAGE CONVENTION.

The convention of farmers and others interested in the subject of ensilage, at Worcester last Friday, was quite fully attended, something over three hundred people being present from various parts of New England and New York. The meeting, which was held at Horticultural Hall, was called to order by Mr. A. Newton of Auburn; H. S. Stockwell, President of the Farmers' Club, Sutton, was chosen chairman, and E. H. Newton of Auburn, secretary.

Dr. J. M. Bailey, of Winning Farm, Billerica, who first practically introduced the system of ensilage here, and whose book upon the subject is the *vade mecum* of all who wish to experiment in this direction, or to know before experimenting, what are the essential conditions of success, was the first and principal speaker of the day. After some allusions to the ignorance and misconception with regard to the process, which he had found prevalent even among prominent agriculturists, he proceeded to describe the process, familiar now to most of our readers, and the reasons why fodder cut and preserved without drying, in silos, which, by the way, may be either above ground or below, is better and more nutritious than the same fodder cured and preserved dry. In the ripening grain the nutritive acme is to be found at or before the time of blossoming, as it is in the grasses. Green grass and other forage crops contain over eighty per cent. of water; in the process of curing by drying about seventy per cent. is evaporated. Now this seventy per cent. of water carries away with it a large amount of valuable nutrition. That which passes off is just what makes the difference between June butter and winter butter. The speaker stated that upon his farm at Billerica, on which by the old process he was able to sustain but six cows and one horse, he has to-day 25 head of cattle, 140 sheep, and 60 swine.

When the green fodder is packed in the silo, it cannot be packed down so closely but that some air will remain in the interstices between the pieces, which immediately starts a fermentation. Fermentation, mold, decay, rot and combustion are all identical, the only difference being in the degree of speed with which the process is carried on. They all alike depend on the presence of oxygen and cease when this agent of destruction is removed. The process of combustion, whether slow or fast, consumes oxygen and gives out carbonic acid gas. The fermentation in its incipient state is arrested for want of oxygen. None can get in from the top; for the compression which is constantly going on is all the time forcing the gasses out, and where there is ever so slight a flow out none can pass in. The changes taking place in the contents of the silo are understood to be as follows: The oxygen of the air in the mass acting upon the sugar in the plant converts that sugar (in corn about 11 per cent.) into acetic acid; the acid acts upon the starch (in corn about 56 per cent.) and converts it into grape sugar or glucose, in much the same manner as sulphuric acid acts upon corn in the manufacture of glucose. The presence of acetic acid or sourness, so far from being an injury is a positive benefit, for without the acid, the starch, which is hard to digest, could not be converted into sugar, which is easy to digest.

Mr. W. R. Hurd of Forestville, Ct., urged the necessity of a proper construction of the silo, so as most thoroughly to exclude the air. He had the most encouraging success himself, and had witnessed the same among his neighbors, making better butter than from any other system of feeding. He had never known of colic, throat, stomach or kidney diseases among animals, that could be traced to the use of ensilage. Mr. Thompson of Woodville thought ensilage was decidedly prefable to dry fodder steamed, and said that by the use of the silo he made one acre of land support three cows. He advised against filling the silo too rapidly, but thought it best to give the mass a little time to settle. Mr. James S. Chaffrey of Wassaic, New York, said his home was in the milk-producing district which supplies New York city, and that his milk is subjected to the condensing process. He said that the process of steaming fodder was very good, but on the whole, ensilaging was much better. He gave his experience with a silo of 10,000 cubic feet capacity, and claimed that he had increased the flow of milk two quarts a day for each cow, and the milk was pronounced superior to that from any other method. Cattle eat the ensilage in preference to other food. The average cost of the fodder when put into the silo is $2 a ton, and the building of the silo is put down at 10 cents a square foot. Mr. S. A. Newton of Auburn, Mass., also estimated the cost of raising, cutting and storing the fodder at $2 per ton, and thought that from two to three tons of ensilage was equal in value for feeding purposes to a ton of the best hay that could be raised. Mr. B. J. Stone of Westboro was inclined to favor the process of steaming, as were some few others of the gentlemen present. Mr. Clements of Southbridge explained that a silo could be constructed cheaply, as he had done, by means of two thicknesses of pine boards with a layer of tarred paper between. He had one measuring twelve feet each way, which supplied six cows. He found an increase from 88 quarts to 100 quarts in his milk supply in consequence of using ensilage. Dr. Bailey, in reply to an inquiry, said that he should not advise making the silo less than 15 feet in width. Several letters from inquirers, and from persons who had tried the ensilage system, were read, and several questions with regard to matters of detail were asked, and answered by the knowing ones. Before closing the convention, a vote of thanks to the projectors of the meeting and to Dr. Bailey, was passed unanimously.

SHIPPING APPLES.

A largely attended meeting of shippers engaged in the foreign trade in apples was held in this city on Monday for the discussion of the transportation facilities, and the method of handling and disposing of the fruit in foreign ports, which are at present so imperfect as to seriously impair the profits of what ought to be, and might easily be, a very remunerative business. After some introductory remarks by the chairman of the meeting, a series of resolutions was offered by Mr. William M. Snow, setting forth that it was the belief of the meeting that proper care was not exercised by the steamboat companies in handling apples and stowing them in a cool, well-ventilated place; that the apple trade is one of great importance as evidenced by the fact that the shipments this year of last year's crop from Boston aggregate nearly 500,000 barrels, at an average rate of three shillings strong a barrel, and that, therefore, it is for the interest of the steamship lines to provide accommodations; that there is no good reason why fruit put on board sound should not land sound from a voyage occupying from ten to twelve days; that to carry on the business successfully the shippers must have the good will of the steamboat men and the accommodations which are asked.

The subject was freely debated, at considerable length, the principal points complained of being that the steamers endeavor to take too many barrels at once, and are often obliged to load them so near to the boilers that they become overheated and rot in consequence, and that barrels are broken in handling, and after losing a part of their contents are patched up again a few such barrels often spoiling the sale of an entire lot. Complaint was also made in regard to the method of disposing of the goods on the other side. Mr. Frederick Getty of Liverpool, of the firm of J. C. Houghton & Co., one of the five firms of brokers engaged in handling American apples at that port, explained in detail the method in which apples were disposed of there, saying that although the system was not perfect, still it was such as had grown up of itself from the exigencies of the business. Buyers there have the privilege of examining the lots at any time before noon of the day after purchase and of rejecting such as they do not like the appearance of. The storehouses in Liverpool were ample and gave sufficient protection from the weather. Mr. Shaw of the Warren line of steamers, who was present, said that the steamship companies would do what they could to furnish the facilities which the trade requires.

The resolutions were adopted and a committee of five members was appointed to confer with the managers of the different steamship lines, as to the possibility of having the fruit properly handled and stowed, and also to inquire into the matter of storage, selling and delivery on the other side, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Prof. Baird, President of the United States Fish Commission, having expressed his belief that if the statistics presented to the Halifax arbitrators were forged, as charged by Prof. Henry Youle Hind, such forgery was without the knowledge of the British agent, F. C. Ford, Prof. Hind publishes another letter, in which he states that he himself informed Ford, before the commission met, that these statistics were wrong. He also says that while Judge Foster and Senator Kellogg, the representatives of the United States were at Halifax, this "British agent, F. C. Ford, under the same roof with them, was secretly preparing, day by day, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, and with the assistance of two or three Canadian officials, also living under the same roof, an official statement full of forgeries and designed for the purpose of cheating the government of the United States in a peaceful court of arbitration." This forged document, Prof. Hind declares he has now in his possession. Of course it is now impossible for the United States to re-open the question of the award. That question was settled, and the money paid long ago, and there is no court of appeal. It would seem however that neither the Canadian nor the British government could afford to let these accusations go unchallenged. Answering the charges through the newspapers with a general denial by the parties implicated is not enough. An official parliamentary investigation, which should turn the whole matter inside out, and get at the "true inwardness" of it, is the only course which Canada can take with honor. If Prof. Hind's charges are false, they *can* be proved so, if they are true they *will* be proved so, if not by Canadian or British investigation, then by American, beyond the shadow of a doubt. If the United States is forced to undertake the inquiry, it will be done very thoroughly, and should the result be to substantiate Prof. Hind's assertions, we shall consider the five and one half million dollars awarded at Halifax well spent.

THE EXPORT OF PRODUCE.

A special meeting of the Boston Produce Exchange, was held on Wednesday of last week to hear the report of the committee chosen at a previous meeting to consider the subject of making Boston the leading point for the export of dairy products. The report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted, sets forth the advantages of Boston as superior to those of any other market on this continent, for this trade, on account of our frequent steam communication with Europe, and the difference in our favor of five to ten shillings per ton in freight, owing to our being one day's sail nearer than other American ports. Other advantages are found in the facts that the through railroad lines run their trains directly to the wharves, thus saving handling and cartage; that we have superior cold storage accommodations, where produce can be cheaply kept for any length of time, until the condition of the foreign market calls for its shipment; and that we have ample railroad communication with all producing points in the North and West, which enables our merchants to secure supplies, and to fill orders with as quick despatch as any other city on the seaboard. The committee say further:

"The largely increased demand for our Dairy Products from abroad has given an immense impetus to the manufacturer of butter and cheese throughout the land, and it is the intention of the Produce Trade of Boston to make a personal effort to secure a class of goods that will meet with favor of consumers, and to unite in making this market attractive to purchasers. It is hoped that the houses engaged in handling American Produce will consider it for their advantage to locate buyers permanently in our city. We can assure them that they will meet with the co-operation of those engaged in the Produce trade."

By a vote of the meeting, it was ordered that this report should be printed in the form of a circular, for the use of members of the Exchange, who were requested to distribute them as widely as possible among their correspondents in Europe. Every effort which individual and concerted action can make, will be made by the Exchange and its members to increase the export trade in dairy products at this port, and, although the largest proportion of these products comes from outside the limits of New England, it is still perfectly evident that the farmers of this section cannot fail to be largely benefited by the extension of their market which will be brought about by the success of this effort.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the London *Times*, the cattle disease in England, in spite of all interdictions, has already progressed so far that it will soon be necessary to choose between two evils, and it may even be found that universal absolute non-communication is a greater evil than universal infection. Leicester and the West Riding have lately been added to the districts from which the transportation of cattle is prohibited. It seems that the disease did not appear in England until the arrival of a cargo of diseased animals at Deptford last October, from France. So excellent an authority as Mr. Chaplin, who is now urging the progress of the plague upon the attention of Parliament, considers that the disease as it exists in England, is traceable to this single source. The *Times* seems disposed to question this fact, or at least to insist upon the difficulty of definitely tracing the disease. It points to the circumstance that all last year was most unhealthy for cattle, and that there was a positive murrain in some districts that were usually healthy. These disasters were generally ascribed to the wet and ungenial weather, the want of sun to ripen the grass, and the innutritious quality of the hay crop of 1879, but whatever their cause, it is important to compare the peculiar characteristics of the foot and mouth disease with the general character of the not less destructive maladies it found in possession of the soil. The long journeys which the imported cattle have to take before reaching market, and the sufferings and exposure to which they are subject on the way, are enough, the *Times* thinks, not only to account for the disease which shows itself in some of them, but to make it strange that any survive their treatment.

A Cross Baby.—Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—*Traveller.*

The highest hopes and interests of the race rest on the purity, health, and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of diseases from which women suffer so much.

Gray Hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

Snow on Mt. Washington lasts until midsummer; so do coughs and colds contracted in the winter, unless removed by careful treatment. The best remedy is Dr. Topliff's Syrup of Tar. It never fails.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Reviews.

The *North American Review* for March, is entirely devoted to the consideration of living and timely subjects. The number opens with a vigorous article by Bishop Coxe in favor of the retention of the Bible in the public schools. Capt. Jas. B. Eads furnishes a clear and interesting explanation of his Isthmian Ship Railway scheme, endeavoring to show that it has great advantages over any possible canal project, and that the United States can lose nothing by guaranteeing the payment of 6 per cent interest on $50,000,000 capital of his company. Judge H. H. Chalmers of Mississippi, writes of the effects of negro suffrage, bespeaking the aid and sympathy of the North in the struggle which the Southern States are now undergoing; Mr. John D. Philbrick replies to Mr. Richard Grant White's recent strictures upon the public school system; Prof. John Fisk writes of Theological Charlatanism, with special reference to the Rev. Joseph Cook and the Monday Lectureship; The Mormon question is skilfully handled by Judge C. C. Goodwin, and the number closes with a review of Recent Publications in Physics. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York.

The *International Review* opens with a carefully considered and statesmanlike paper by Mr. Edward Atkinson, entitled "The Solid South," which he thinks is no longer solid, politically, as it is not in any material sense. Henry C. Adams of Baltimore, discusses "Modern Public Debts." "The Scientific Relations of Modern Miricles" by Wm. A. Hammond of New York, will interest many readers, while Mr. Courtney's second paper on "Ireland" is a valuable contribution to a subject which is discussed today as much as any political topic. Justin McCarthy, M. P., also contributes a paper on one phase of the Irish question, "The Irish Land Question." Mr. Lodge, one of the editors of the *International*, contributes a very interesting article entitled "The Early Days of Fox." The last paper is devoted to a review of the life of Jacques Offenbach, by Mr. William F. Apthorp of Boston. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

The Magazines.

With the present number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. W. D. Howells closes his editorial services, to be succeeded by Mr. T. B. Aldrich. We hear rumors that some changes will be made in the Magazine to give it more of a popular character, but as yet there is nothing authoritative. In the present number the most important article is an account of the origin and history of the great Standard Oil Company, one of the most powerful and most unscrupulous monopolies that ever existed. Under the title, "The End of the War," Mr. Theodore Bacon reviews some of the features of President Hayes' administration, with regard both to the general condition of the country and to the Southern question, and speaks in terms of cordial praise of the results accomplished. Richard Grant White contributes some readable Random Recollections of England; there is a third installment of Mr. Rossetti's account of The Wives of the Poets; Miss Katharine Carrington furnishes a short story, The Eleventh Hour; there are three chapters of Miss Phelps' serial and two of Mr. James'; poems are contributed by Dr. Holmes, Rose Terry Cooke, Frances L. Mace and Maurice Thompson; an anonymous writer contributes an article on New York Theatres; and reviews of Recent French and German Essays, Tennyson's New Volume and Other Poetry, King's "War Ships and Navies," and Challoner's History of Music, with a compact and classified account of the Books of the Month, and eight or ten pleasant little articles in the Contributor's Club complete the table of contents.

One of the most interesting articles, both in matter and in illustrations, in *Scribner's Magazine* for March, is the opening paper, in which some of the localities in London made familiar to us in Dickens' novels, are traced out and identified. Another article which will be read with great interest, is an illustrated description of the Destroyer, the new war vessel invented by Capt. John Ericsson, which it is claimed will be more than a match for the most powerful iron-clad in the world, and, at the same time, can be built at a comparatively insignificant cost, more thoroughly revolutionizing the system of naval warfare than did Ericsson's previous invention of the turreted Monitor. There is a brief article on Charles and Mary Lamb, with portraits; an excellent sketch of the painter Copley, with engravings of some of his works; a sprightly illustrated article on bass fishing; another paper on Parisian art life, with illustrations; and a further chapter of Mr. Schuyler's Peter the Great, describing the founding of St. Petersburg. Theodore Thomas writes briefly on Music in America, and Mrs. Oakey continues her reminiscences of society in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington forty years ago. Mrs. Burnett's story is continued, and H. H. Boyesen contributes a short story entitled A Dangerous Virtue. The usual variety of poems, book notices, and editorial matter, make up a number of more than average excellence.

Lippincott's Magazine for March, opens with an account of The Diamond Mines of South Africa in which the working of the mines, and the characteristics of the population centering about them are entertainingly described and illustrated. The second article, also illustrated, describes the sport of Moose Hunting, as enjoyed in Nova Scotia. A narrative of six months' experience in a Country House in Russia; an account of Paris Art Schools; a description of an old Connecticut prison, characterized as The American Newgate; a discussion of The Physical Uses of Pain; the conclusion of the serial "Lilith;" a sketch of Chinese character; two short stories; a bit of dramatic burlesque; and several poems complete the list of contents in the body of the magazine. The department of Monthly Gossip is enlarged and diversified, and there are some reviews of new books. J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers.

CONGRESS.

The most important legislation of the week in Congress has been the passage by the Senate, of the refunding bill, with some minor amendments which take it back to the House. The principal features of the bill however are unaltered, providing for the issue of 3 per cent. 5-20 bonds and 3 per cent. 1-10 Treasury certificates, and retaining the fifth, or Carlisle section, which obliges the National Banks to accept 3 per cent. bonds in place of their 6 per cents., and obliges them to redeem their own notes, when they desire to withdraw circulation. The passage of the bill has created considerable excitement among the banks, and a rush to withdraw their notes. On Tuesday the Senate made a concession to the demands of the banks by the passage of a bill removing the tax on bank deposits. The District of Columbia and the legislative appropriation bills, and the post route bill have also passed in the Senate. On Tuesday a joint resolution was passed appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington.

The House has passed the River and Harbor appropriation bill, and the Agricultural appropriation bill. A resolution was introduced on Monday directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish all the facts in regard to the refunding of the 10-40 bonds in 1879, and a bill was introduced to create a board of fiscal inspection to watch over the collections and expenditures of the public Treasury. A resolution has been passed granting $6000 to the family of the late Representative Farr of New Hampshire.

THE GENERAL COURT.

It has been a broken week with the Legislature, both branches holding a short session on Saturday and adjourning over until Wednesday. The Senate has amended the law of last year with relation to the forfeiture of policies in life-insurance companies, so as to remove objections to its constitutionality. The House has passed the bill permitting military drill in the public schools, with an amendment forbidding the employment of special teachers of calisthenics or gymnastics unless by vote of the the town or of the city council. Decoration day, the 30th of May, has been made a legal holiday, but the attempt to make a holiday of the first of January was unsuccessful. The House has passed the local option liquor bill, in such form as to permit it to be voted upon at the March town meetings. After a vigorous debate the House has passed a bill to permit the running of Sunday trains on the Hoosac Tunnel line, placing the whole matter in the hands of the Railroad Commissioners. The bill to compel cities to pay laborers weekly was defeated. A bill has been reported to incorporate certain persons as the States Union Telegraph and Telegraph Construction Company, with a capital of $500,000, with power to increase up to $10,000,000. The bill provides that the franchise, charter, or any portion of the telegraph line of the corporation shall not be leased, sold or offered for sale to any company or to any person or association of persons, without the consent of the legislature, and any contract made contrary to the provision of this act shall be void.

The baled stable manure, sold by the Union Baled Fertilizer Company of this city, has proved to be a practical solution of the problem of how to restore to the country a portion of the vast amount of fertilizing properties of which the city annually robs the farms in the hay and grain consumed here. The manure is well tempered, and so thoroughly pressed into small bales, as to be quite easily handled, and to bear transportation for comparatively long distances.

The Boston Herald of Tuesday, February 6, 1881, says: "An idea of the enormous waste of coal on the railroads by insufficient combustion may be had from a glance at the snow alongside the tracks, which is blackened with the cinders that are alike an annoyance to the traveller and a loss to the corporation."

All this and the danger from fire can be saved by the invention of "Berney's Smoke and Spark Consumer," owned by the Globe Co., 131 Devonshire St., Boston.

Consumption or debility in its first stages promptly arrested by Malt Bitters.

HEAVY LOSSES OF STOCK.

The *Chicago Times* has recently sent out a correspondent to investigate the effects of the present terribly severe winter on the great grazing ranges of the West, who telegraphs from Kansas City, that, owing to the vast expanse of the beef empire, in which herds roam at will, it is almost impossible to gain reliable news. Intelligence from the ranges of the North Platte River, between the towns on that river and Sidney, Neb., and northward for 150 miles from the Niobrara ranges, extending 200 miles along the valley of the Niobrara and running over into Dakota, from the great grazing ground in Northeastern and Central Colorado, from Northeastern New Mexico and Southwestern Kansas, indicates great probable losses, while the gravest fears are entertained that the thickly populated pasture lands of Montana, Idaho and Oregon may be strewn with carcasses by the time spring opens. William Parton, a member of the Nebraska Legislature from Omaha, expects to lose from 5000 to 7000 of his 15,000 head on the North Platte, entailing a loss of $100,000 to $125,000. J. N. McShane, another member, anticipates a loss of 30 per cent. in the Creighton Herds, numbering some 30,000 head. Cattlemen no longer try to conceal the fact that the season of 1881 will be disastrous, and though it should turn out that the actual loss by death is less than present appearances indicate, it is universally conceded that the percentage of increase in the herds will be far below the regulation per cent. Estimates of loss on the various ranges run all the way from 10 to 75 per cent.

The Grain Crops.—The Chicago *Times* presents a very carefully prepared and comprehensive review of the agricultural progress of the United States during the past ten years, with tables of the grain production of the several States in the years 1871–1875, and 1880. The wheat yield of 1871 was 230,722,400 bushels; in 1875 it was 292,136,000 bushels; and in 1880 it was 480,840,725 bushels. In the same period the yield of corn increased from 991,898,000 bushels in 1871 to 1,537,535,940 bushels in 1880. The money value of the grain product of last year is estimated at $1,237,633,011, of which amount nearly one-half is to be credited to the corn crop. The grain area of 1880 was 104,142,676 acres. Enormous as these figures are, they represent but a fraction of the producing power of the country. English observers, like Messrs. Read and Pell, have found consolation for themselves in the thought that the United States was squandering the fertility of its soil so recklessly, that in a very few years it would be unable to export wheat to England at a price to compete with her own producers, but since the single State of Texas comprises an area 70,000,000 of acres greater than our entire grain area of last year, it is evident that our agricultural resources are as yet hardly touched.

The Norfolk County Society.—The second meeting of the County of Norfolk Agricultural Association was held at Walpole on Tuesday afternoon. The following gentlemen were chosen as officers of the Society: President, J. D. Emmons of Walpole; Vice-President, W. E. Nason of Franklin; Secretary, and Clerk of the Corporation, H. E. Craig of Walpole; Treasurer, J. H. Gould of Medfield; Directors, D. D. Curtis, Major J. H. Gould and A. B. Parker of Medfield; J. D. Emmons and H. E. Craig of Walpole, J. W. Talbot of Norwood and W. E. Nason of Franklin. The by-laws adopted provide for an admission fee of $2 for men and $1 for women, make the directors the trustees of all money or other property belonging to the association, and require the treasurer to give bonds in $2000. For the present the headquarters of the Society will be at Walpole, but its exhibitions will not be held at the same place every year, it appearing on the whole a better plan to hold the fairs each year in such place as may seem most convenient or desirable at the time. It was decided to have an exhibition this year, in September, but no place has yet been fixed upon.

Effect of the Funding Bill.—The immediate effect of the passage of the funding bill by the Senate, substantially as it passed the House of Representatives has been to cause some of the National banks to take immediate measures to withdraw their circulation. As soon as this act is approved by the President, the National Bank currency can only be reduced to one-third of the capital stock, and in order to do this the banks must collect their own notes and present them for redemption, while under the law as it has existed, the banks could retire their entire circulation, if desired, by the deposit of legal tenders. In New York city the Market National Bank proceeded to retire its circulation Friday, and on Saturday there was deposited at the Sub-Treasury $2,110,000 to withdraw bonds to secure bank circulation. The principal banks making deposits were the First National Bank, $400,000; the American Exchange National Bank, $500,000, and the Third National Bank, $750,000. The banks withdrew their entire circulation. Their action will be followed, it is understood, by many other national banks as soon as the directors can be got together.

The Franklin Beet Sugar Company.—On Saturday last the stockholders of the above company held a meeting to consider the subject of its financial embarrassments, and to hear the report of a committee which had been previously chosen to see what could be done in the premises. This committee reported that most of the creditors were willing to extend the time for payment, some taking stock in any new organization to the extent of their claims, the debts to be secured by any new company that will have control. A general discussion showed that the impression prevailed that, by the leasing of the mills to a new company for a term of years, it would demonstrate whether the manufacture of beet sugar could be financially successful. It was unanimously voted that the mills be leased for a term of from three to five years to responsible parties upon the payment of interest upon the indebtedness, together with all taxes and insurance.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections also, a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Skin diseases vanish by using Swayne's Ointment. Cures Itching Piles. Nothing better.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The small-pox is said to have broken out among the convicts at the Massachusetts State prison.

☞ The European steamship companies are preparing for a larger exodus from this country to Europe next spring than ever before.

☞ The manufacturers of silk in the United States gave employment last year to 34,440 persons, to whom was paid the sum of $9,107,835.

☞ It is thought there will be a great rush in the spring to the new mining district in the Florida mountains, in the northwestern corner of Mexico.

☞ Dr. Pierce's Palace Hotel at Buffalo, which was erected less than three years ago at an expense of nearly $500,000, was entirely destroyed by fire last week.

☞ The valuation of the State of Maine has increased $11,155,798 in the last ten years, of which $2,791,704 is due to the increase in the value of wild lands.

☞ On Thursday of last week the grocery store of George Hunt and the stable connected with the Middlesex Hotel in Concord, Mass., were destroyed by fire.

☞ The Astors, Rhinelanders, Lorillards, Goelets, and other large real estate owners in New York, have notified their tenants that rents will be raised from 10 to 15 per cent. on the 1st of May.

☞ In 1879 Illinois produced one-fifth of all the corn in the United States, and according to the latest advices the crop of 1880 will bear about the same proportion to the corn crop of the country.

☞ The house of John Wood a farmer of Pittsfield was burned one night last week, the inmates barely escaping in their night clothes. Mr. Wood in endeavoring to save some of the furniture, was burned to death.

☞ Vennor says that March will come in "like a lion, and that on the 9th and 10th gales are probable around New York, Boston, etc." He also predicts that the month will end lamb-like. This is in accordance with the old proverb, at any rate.

☞ A Santa Fe (N. M.) despatch states that the first timber depredation case has been decided in the district court there and the defendant was sentenced to $570 fine and three months' imprisonment for cutting timber on the public lands.

☞ Steamer City of Boston, of the Norwich line to New York came into collision with the steamer Elm City on Long Island Sound last Friday night. Fortunately no person was hurt, though both vessels were considerably damaged.

☞ During the trial of five negro murderers at Springfield Tenn., last Friday, an armed mob suddenly broke into the court room, seized the prisoners, and, taking them out of doors, hanged the whole five of them to the railing of the veranda of the court house.

☞ The Salem barque Hazard, from Sierra Leone for Boston, has been wrecked off Nantucket. The captain, mate and two seamen escaped to the shore in a small boat, but the rest of the crew, six in number, who took refuge on a raft, are believed to be lost.

☞ A large number of colored laborers from the South are being introduced into Colorado, to work on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad extensions. It is expected that the number will reach 6000 during the coming spring and summer.

☞ I have been asked "How long must I give Vitalized Phosphites? and will their continued use do harm?" When the nervous disease and debility for which they were given is cured, discontinue the use, not because they will do injury, but because they are unnecessary. For sale by Druggists.

☞ The elevators at St. Louis are loading barges with wheat and corn for foreign shipment by way of New Orleans. Three to four hundred thousand bushels have been shipped this week and more will follow, it being much less expensive to ship grain to Europe in this way, than by sending it to New York by rail.

☞ The dead body of Mr. Ebenezer Burge, who resided in a lonely locality about two miles from Brookline village, in New Hampshire, was found on Wednesday in the fireplace of his house burned almost beyond recognition. Mr. Burge was eighty-two years old and lived alone.

☞ President Gonzales of Mexico has made a grant of 1500 leagues of land in Sonora to Samuel Brennan, formerly of California, on which to colonize 1000 families, many of whom are understood to be ready to move into the country from Eastern and Western States and Territories.

☞ The bureau of statistics reports that the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during January were $14,931,406, and during January, 1880, $14,632,882; for the seven months ended Jan. 31, $168,519,580, and for the same period last year, $174,048,815.

☞ There are still some big white pine trees in Maine. One was cut recently on the Milford timber tract, which was 14 feet in circumference at the butt, and at the top, as far as used, 33 inches; the length, between the above dimensions, 103 feet, scaling 3559 feet. The tree was divided into six logs, the largest of which scaled 1003 feet.

☞ The wife of Julius Clemons, a highly respected citizen of Northampton, Mass., rose from her bed early Monday morning, went to the barn, saturated her clothing with kerosene, and burned herself to a crisp, dying soon after. Her mind has been affected for two months with hereditary insanity. Her father is now in the insane hospital.

☞ A protocol has been signed by United States Commissioner Trescott and Gen. Dominguez, representing the government of Colombia, which arranged for the enforcement of the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama. It stipulates that the United States government shall only interfere to guarantee the neutrality of the Panama canal upon the express request of the government of Colombia.

☞ The Treasury Department has decided that imported wool "tops" must be classified as scoured wool. The duty is three times as much on scoured wools as on unscoured, and the duty on wool tops is twice as high as on other kinds of scoured wool, which brings the tariff on tops up to 36 cents per pound. This decision practically reverses a ruling made some few weeks ago, which classed wool tops as unmanufactured wool.

☞ One of the great mineral wonders of Mexico is the iron mountain in the vicinity of Durango, which is nearly two miles in length, one mile wide and about 700 feet high. Above the surface, uncovered and in sight, it shows about 200,000,000 tons of pure ore, ready to be shoveled or rolled, without any cost of mining, into the furnaces to be erected at its base. Much of this ore ranges from 70 to 90 per cent., and some is carried directly to the forge. It works very kindly, and easily assumes the form of steel.

Mrs. Coll of Windham, N. H., declares that her life was saved by Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had 37 terrible Scrofulous sores.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1881.

[Corrected weekly by Hilton & Woodward, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* Geo. H. Russell, Nos. 17 & 19 *Poultry and Game;* H. Bird & Co., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* C. C. Chamberlin & Co., Nos. 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* Sands, Furber & Co., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* Shattuck & Jones, No. 128, *Fish;* Geo. E. Richardson & Co., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, ℔ lb,—		Cheese, ℔ lb	. 14 @ . 18
Lump	. 30 @ . 60	Sage, ℔ lb	. 16 @ . 18
Prime tub	. 35 @ . 38	Neufchatel, ea	@ . 8
2d quality	. 25 @ . 32	Eggs, ℔ doz	. 26 @ . 28
common,	. 21 @ . 23	Cape,	. 28 @ . 30

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—℔ bbl	1 75 @ 2 25	Cranberries, ℔ qt	@ . 15
℔ pk	. 20 @ . 40	Lemons, ℔ doz	15 @ . 20
Cocoanuts, ea	. 5 @ . 8	Oranges, ℔ doz	20 @ . 50

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ℔ lb	. 25 @ . 40	Prunes, ℔ lb	. 15 @ . 20
shelled, ℔ lb	. 50 @ . 60	Peaches, ℔ lb	. 20 @ . 25
Apples, ℔ lb	. 8 @ . 12	℔ qt can	@ . 50
Castana, ℔ lb	. 10 @ . 15	Raisins, lay'rs ℔ lb	25 @ . 33
Citron, ℔ lb	. 25 @ . 38	keg, ℔ lb	. 10 @ . 15
Dates, ℔ lb	. 10 @ . 15	Shagbarks, ℔ qt	8 @ . 10
Figs, ℔ lb	. 15 @ . 40	Walnuts, English	15 @ . 20
Filberts, ℔ lb	. 15 @ . 20	Naples,	@ . 20
Peanuts ℔ qt	. 10 @ . 15	Zante cur'ts, ℔ lb	10 @ . 12
Pecans ℔ lb	@ . 20		

Vegetables.

Beans, ℔ pk	@ . 60	sweet, ℔ lb	@ . 4
Beets, ℔ pk	@ . 25	Radishes, bch	@ . 10
Cabbage, ea	. 10 @ . 15	Rhubarb, lb	@ . 10
Carrots, ℔ pk	@ . 25	Sage and Thyme—	
Celery, ℔ bch	. 15 @ . 25	℔ bunch	@ . 6
Dandelions, pk	@ 1 00	Spinach, pk	@ . 75
Horseradish, ℔ lb	@ . 10	Squashes—	
Lettuce ℔ head	@ . 10	Marrow, lb	. 1½ @ . 2
Onions, pk	@ . 50	Hubbard, ℔ lb	@ . 2
Peas, split, ℔ qt	@ . 10	Mushrooms, lb	@ 1 50
Potatoes, ℔ pk	. 25 @ . 30	Salsify, bch	. 15 @ . 20
℔ bushel	. 85 @ 1 00	Turnips, ℔ pk	@ . 25
℔ barrel	. 1 75 @ 2 50		

Meats—Fresh.

Beef, ℔ lb—		Lard, leaf,	. 9 @ . 10
Sirloin steak	20 @ . 28	Tried	. 9 @ . 13
Round do.	. 14 @ . 16	Mutton—	
Rib, roast	. 12 @ . 20	legs, ℔ lb	. 12½ @ . 18
Chuck rib	. 6 @ . 12	fore qr, ℔ lb	. 6 @ . 10
Plate and nvls	6 @ . 8	chops	. 15 @ . 20
Soup pieces	. 3 @ . 4	Pork, ℔ lb—	
Liver	. 8 @ . 10	Roast and stks	9 @ . 10
Hearts, ℔ lb	. 3 @ . 4	Suet, ℔ lb	. 6½ @ . 7
Hogs, round, ℔ lb	@ .	Tallow, ℔ lb	. 7½ @ . 8
Haslet, sheep, ea	@ . 5	Veal, h'd qr ℔ lb	14 @ . 17
Kidney, each	@ . 8	fore qr	. 8 @ . 12
Lamb—		loins	. 15 @ . 20
hind qr, lb	. 14 @ . 17	Sweetbreads,	33 @ . 50
fore qr, lb	. 8 @ . 10		

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ℔ lb	11 @ . 13	smoked, ea	. 75 @ . 87
Bacon, ℔ lb	10 @ . 12	Sheep, do. ℔ dz	@ . 50
Shoulders, ℔ lb	8 @ . 9	Pigs' feet, ℔ lb	@ . 8
Salt, ℔ lb	. 9 @ . 11	Sausage, ℔ lb	. 8 @ . 10
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6 @ . 12	Bologna, ℔ lb	. 9 @ . 10
Smoked, ℔ lb	. 18 @ . 20	Tripe, ℔ lb	. 10 @ . 12
Tongues, ℔ lb	. 13 @ . 15		

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ℔ lb	. 15 @ . 17	quarter, ℔ lb	10 @ . 15
Ducks, ch'ce, ℔ lb	15 @ . 20	Quail ℔ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Black, pr	@ 1 00	Rabbits, ea	. 25 @ . 50
Fowls, ℔ lb	. 12 @ . 15	Teal, pr	. 50 @ . 75
Geese, ℔ lb	@ . 15	Turkeys,—	
Green, ℔ lb	@ . 20	choice, ℔ lb	. 15 @ . 25
Grouse, ℔ pr	1 25 @ 1 50	Venison,—	
Pigeons, ℔ doz	2 50 @ 3 00	forequart, ℔ lb	8 @ . 10
squabs, ℔ pr	. 75 @ 1 00	hindquart, ℔ lb	16 @ . 18
Pigs, sck'g, ea	1 50 @ 3 00		

Fish—Fresh.

Bass, ℔ lb	. 17 @ . 20	Haddock, ℔ lb	@ . 6
Bluefish, lb	@ . 12	Halibut, ℔ lb	@ . 15
Cod, ℔ lb	@ . 8	chicken, ℔ lb	@ . 15
pickled, ℔ lb	@ . 8	Pickerel, ℔ lb	. 10 @ . 12
tongues, ℔ lb	@ . 12	Penobscot Salmon,	
cheeks, ℔ lb	@ . 10	fresh, ℔ lb	. 30 @ . 35
Liver Oil, pt	@ . 25	Shad, ea	@ . 65
Cusk, ℔ lb	@ . 6	Smelts, ℔ lb	. 10 @ . 15
Eels, ℔ lb	. 10 @ . 12	Trout, lake, ℔ lb	@ . 17
Flounders, ea	. 6 @ . 10	White fish, ℔ lb	@ . 17
Green Turtle, ℔ lb	@ . 15		

Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.

Cod, dry, ℔ lb	. 7 @ . 9	Lobster, ℔ lb	@ . 10
Clams, ℔ gall	@ . 90	Oysters—Com. stew,	
Halibut, smkd, ℔ lb	@ . 12	℔ gall	. 1 00 @ 1 10
Fins, ℔ lb	@ . 12	Salmon, smk'd lb	@ . 20
Herrings, do. ℔ dz	@ . 20	Pickled, ℔ lb	@ . 20
Scaled, ℔ box	@ . 35	Scallops, qt	@ . 30
Mackerel—		Terrapin, doz	12 00 @ 15 00
Salt, each	. 8 @ . 20	Tongues and Sounds—	
Salt, ℔ kit	. 3 00 @ 5 00	℔ lb	@ . 12½

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1881.

Yesterday was a holiday and no business was done in the produce market, or in any other department of trade, and as is usually the case after a holiday, there are but few buyers in town to day.

Butter.—Receipts of the week, 1813 bxs 6401 pks. The market is quiet for all descriptions, and common and inferior lots are especially dull. Prices are a shade lower all round. We quote Northern winter-made choice creameries at 28@30c; Western do at 32@33c, with an occasional one at 34c; fair to good Western creameries at 26@30c; summer-made creameries at 24@27c; fine fall-made ends of New York and Vermont dairies at 25@27c, with not much offering; good lots of Northern butter at 23@25c; fair do at 20@22c; freshly made Western dairies at 24@26c; freshly made ladle butter at 20@24c; common ladle butter at 14@17c, and Western rolls at 17@21c ℔ lb.

Richmond, Vt., Feb. 21, 1881.—Butter sold to-day at 22@26c for new; No 1 old sold at 25c; ordinary sold at 18@20c. Cheese sold at 10@12½c for plain, and 13@13½c for sage. Potatoes sold at 45@50c for Rose varieties. Eggs at 20c.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 2272 bxs. The market is steady but sales are small. Receipts, as will be seen, are larger than for several weeks previously. Fine factories are steady at 13½@14c ℔ lb, with occasional fancy lots held at a higher figure. Good factories sell at 12½@13c, and common to fair at 10@11½c ℔ lb.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 375 bxs, and 36 bbls. Although the receipts are still small, prices have declined and are quite weak; 24@26c ℔ dozen is the range to-day.

Vegetables.—Potatoes remain firm, and there is no great stock in the market at present. Choice Houlton Rose are selling at 80c. Vermont and Maine Central at 70@75c; Prolifics at 70@75c, and Peerless and Jacksons at 60@65c ℔ bush. Onions are firm at $3 50@3 75 for red, and $4 50 ℔ bbl for white.

Beans.—There is a good demand for bright lots and a very firm feeling for all varieties. Prices are steady at $2 05@2 10 ℔ bush for pea beans, and $1 95@2 05 ℔ bush for choice mediums; fair to good mediums range from $1 85@1 90, and fair to good pea beans are firm at $1 90@1 95. Yellow eyes sell at $2 05@2 20 per bush for choice and improved, and $1 90@1 95 for common.

Fruit.—There is considerable domestic demand for apples, and prices remain quite firm for good fruit. Choice apples are selling at $2 00 ℔ bbl, or perhaps a shade higher than that, and common to good at $1 50@1 75. Cranberries are dull at $6 50@7 50 ℔ bbl.

Poultry and Game.—There has been but little poultry offering, but quite enough for the demand. Prices for choice lots are firm, but inferior stock is slow of sale. We quote at 12@16c ℔ lb for Western turkeys; 10@12c for Western chickens and fowls; 9@10c for geese, and 11@14c for ducks. Grouse sell at 75c ℔ pair, and quail sell at $1 50 ℔ dozen.

Hay and Straw.—There is but a light demand and prices are quoted lower than last week. Common hay sells at $19@21 and choice at $22@23 ℔ ton. Straw is firm and in demand at $24@25 ℔ ton.

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1881.

Beeswax.
Yellow, ℔ lb . . 24 @ . 28
White, ℔ lb . . 40 @ . 50

Coal.
Cannel, ℔ ton 10 00 @ 20 00
Anthracite, ℔ 2000 lbs—
retail . . 7 00 @ 7 50
cargo . . 6 00 @ 6 50

Coffee.
Mocha, ℔ lb . . 25½ @ . 26
Java . . . 17 @ . 25
Maracaibo . . 12 @ . 15½
Rio . . . . 9 @ . 11

Cotton.
Upland. Gulf.
Ordinary . . . 8¼ . 10¼
Middling . . . 11¼ . 12
Fair . . . . 13½ . 14

Domestics.
Sheetings and Shirtings—
Heavy 4-4 . . 9½ @ . 11
Medium 4-4 . 7½ @ . 9½
Drills, brown . 8½ @ . 9
Print Cloths . . 3½ @ . 4
Cotton Flannels 10½ @ . 17
Prints, fancy . . 6 @ . 7

Fish.
Cod, large, qtl 4 25 @ 4 50
small . . . 3 00 @ 3 25
Hake . . . . 1 37 @ 1 50
Pollock . . . 2 00 @ 2 25
Haddock, . . 1 75 @ 2 00
Mackerel—
No. 1, ℔ bbl 14 00 @ 16 00
No. 2 . . . 5 75 @ 6 25
No. 3 . . . 4 25 @ 5 00
Alewives . . 3 50 @ 4 00
Salmon—
No. 1, ℔ bbl 18 00 @ 20 00
Herring—
scaled, ℔ box 15 @ . 21
pickled, ℔ bbl 2 25 @ 2 75

Flour and Meal.
Western sup . 3 75 @ 4 00
Com. extra . . . @ 4 75
Wisconsin and Minnesota
Com. to ch'ce 4 50 @ 8 00
Patents . . . 6 50 @ 7 75
Michigan and Ohio—
Choice ext . 5 25 @ 5 50
Illinois and Indiana—
Choice ext . 5 50 @ 6 50
St. Louis ext . 5 75 @ 6 50
Southern ext . 5 50 @ 6 50
Corn Meal . . 2 60 @ 2 65
Rye Flour . . 5 25 @ 5 75
Oat Meal . . 5 00 @ 6 25
Buckwh't, ℔ 100 1 90 @ 2 00

Fruit.
Almonds—
Soft shell . . 16 @ . 18
Citron . . . . 17 @ . 18
Currants . . . . 6 @ . 6½
Dates ℔ lb . . . 5 @ . 6½
Pea Nuts . . . . 4½ @ . 5½
Figs, drums . . . @ .
Layers . . . . 15 @ . 25
Lemons, ℔ box 3 50 @ 4 00
Oranges, ℔ box 2 50 @ 4 00
Raisins, layer 2 20 @ 2 45
Loose Musc 2 10 @ 2 20

Furs.
Corrected by Dyer, Taylor & Co.
Mink N. E. dark 1 00 @ 1 50
do pale . . . 35 @ . 75
Muskrat . . . 10 @ . 15
kits . . . . . 2 @ . 9
Fox, red . . . 1 10 @ 1 50
wood grey . . 60 @ 1 10
Marten . . . . 75 @ 1 00
Raccoon . . . 25 @ . 60
House cat . . . 10 @ . 25
Beaver skins, 1 00 @ 2 50
Otter . . . . 1 00 @ 6 00
Lynx . . . . 1 00 @ 2 00
Bear . . . . 3 00 @ 10 00
cub . . . . 1 00 @ 4 00
Skunk . . . . 10 @ . 80
Wild Cat . . . 20 @ . 60
Fisher . . . . 5 00 @ 8 00
Buffalo Robes—
Unlined . . 4 00 @ 15 00
Lined . . . 6 00 @ 24 00

Grain.
Corn, ℔ 56 lbs—
Yellow . . . 60 @ . 61
No. 1 mixed . 59½ @ . 60
No. 2 mixed . 58 @ . 59½
Ungraded . . 56 @ . 58
Steamer . . . 58 @ . 59
Oats . . . . . 46 @ . 51
Wheat . . . . 1 10 @ 1 23
Rye . . . . . 95 @ 1 00
Barley . . . . 1 00 @ 1 30
Shorts, ℔ ton 21 00 @ 21 50
Fine Feed . . 21 50 @ 22 00
Middlings . . 22 00 @ 23 00
Cotton Seed Meal—
℔ cwt . . . . @ 1 25
℔ ton . . . . @ 26 00

Hay—℔ 2000 lbs.
East. & North. 19 00 @ 23 00
At City Scales—retail.
Country Hay—
℔ ton . . . 20 00 @ 25 00
Straw, 150 lbs 1 00 @ 1 75

Hides and Skins.
Calcutta Cow, ℔ lb—
Slaughter . . 12 @ . 13
Dead green . 10 @ . 10½
B. Ayres, dry . 22 @ . 23
Rio Grande . . 21 @ . 22
Western, dry . 16 @ . 18
Wet . . . . 9 @ . 10
Goat Skins . . . 30 @ . 60

Honey.
Cuba, ℔ gal . 1 00 @ 1 25
Northern—
Box, ℔ lb . . 12 @ . 18
Strained ℔ lb . 13 @ . 15

Hops.
1880, ... 14 @ . 18
1879, ... 10 @ . 12

Leather.
Sole, B. Ayres . 22 @ . 24½
common . . . 22 @ . 24
Oak . . . . 35 @ . 37
Upper, in rough—
Hemlock . . 26 @ . 29
Oak . . . . 30 @ . 34
Calf Skins, ℔ lb—
Rough . . . 48 @ . 53
Finished . . . 60 @ . 85
French . . 1 20 @ 2 00

Lime.
Rockland, ℔ cask 85 @ . 90

Lumber.
Pine, clear . 25 00 @ 55 00
Coarse No. 5 15 00 @ 18 00
Refuse . . 12 00 @ 15 00
Shipping b'ds 16 00 @ 17 00
Spruce—
Nos. 1 & 2, 13 50 @ 16 00
Refuse . . 8 00 @ 10 00
Hemlock Boards—
Nos. 1 & 2 . 10 00 @ 11 50
Refuse . . 7 00 @ 8 00
Flooring Boards—
Nos. 1 & 2 . 30 00 @ 33 00
Refuse . . 13 00 @ 20 00
Clapboards—
Extra Pine 35 00 @ 45 00
Sap do. . . 20 00 @ 35 00
Spruce . . 16 00 @ 30 00
Shingles . . 1 25 @ 4 25
Laths . . . 1 75 @ 2 25

Molasses.
New Orleans . 38 @ . 54
Barbadoes . . . @ .
Cienfuegos . . . @ .
Porto Rico . . 40 @ . 57

Nails.
10d to 60d—
℔ 100 lbs . . . @ 3 60

Oil.
Linseed, Am. . 57 @ . 58
Crude Sperm . 90 @ . 92
Do. Whale . . 52½ @ . 55
Refined do . . 57 @ . 61
Sperm, winter 1 10 @ 1 12
Do. spring . . . @ .

Lard, West. Ex . 83 @ . 85
Nos. 1 & 2 . . 66 @ . 70
ExtraBoston . 85 @ . 87½
Neatsfoot ℔ gal. 55 @ 1 00

Old Metals, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.
Old Copper, ℔ lb 16 @ . 19
Brass, ℔ lb . . 10 @ . 19½
Lead, ℔ lb . . . 4 @ . 4½
Pewter, ℔ lb . . 7 @ . 14
Zinc, ℔ lb . . . 3½ @ . 3¾
Scr'p Iron, cwt. 1 25 @ 1 35
Do. light, cwt. 75 @ . 90
Cast Iron, cwt. 75 @ . 80
White rags, ℔ lb 4 @ . 5½
Colored do, ℔ lb 2 @ . 2½
Folded news'p'rs, lb 2 @ .
Waste paper, ℔ lb . @ . 3
Manilla rope, ℔ lb 3 @ . 3½
Soft wood rags, lb 15 @ . 16
Old carpets, &c. lb 9 @ . 12
Waste woolens, lb 1 @ . 1½

Petroleum.
Crude . . . . . 7¼ @ . 8½
Refined . . . . 10½ @ . 10¾
do. cases . . . 12 @ . 12¾
do. high test . 17 @ . 20
Naptha . . . . 12½ @ . 13

Produce.
Apples ℔ bbl . 1 50 @ 2 00
dried, ℔ lb . . 4 @ . 5
sliced, ℔ lb . . 4½ @ . 6
evaporated, lb 8 @ . 9½
Butter, ℔ lb—
Creameries . 30 @ . 34
prm Vt & N. Y. 25 @ . 28
fair to good . 20 @ . 23
common . . 18 @ . 20
Western . . . 18 @ . 26
Beans, ℔ bushel—
Smallandex 1 90 @ 2 05
Yellow Eyes 1 85 @ 2 15
Mediums . . 1 80 @ 2 00
Cheese, ℔ lb—
prime factory 13½ @ . 14½
fair to good . 12 @ . 13½
farm dairy . . 11½ @ . 13
skim . . . . . 8 @ . 10½
Cranber's, bbl 6 00 @ 7 50
Cider, ℔ gal, . . 9 @ . 12
Eggs, ℔ doz . . 24 @ . 25
Onions, ℔ bbl 3 50 @ 4 50
Potatoes—
Rose, ℔ bush 70 @ . 85
Prolific, ℔ bu 70 @ . 80
Sweet, ℔ bbl 1 75 @ 3 00
Poultry, ℔ lb . . 10 @ . 17
Pickles, ℔ bbl—
coarse . . . . . @ 6 00
medium . . 9 00 @ 10 00
fine . . . . 11 00 @ 12 00
mixed . . . 11 00 @ 12 00
Vinegar, ℔ gal . 10 @ . 15

Provisions.
Beef, Mess—
West. mess . 9 50 @ 9 75
West. ext . 10 00 @ 10 50
Plate . . . 11 00 @ 12 50
Pork, prime . 12 50 @ 13 00
Mess . . . 14 50 @ 16 50
Clear . . . 20 00 @ 20 50
Backs . . . 21 00 @ 21 50
Lard, tcs, ℔ lb . 11 @ . 11½
caddies, ℔ lb . 12 @ . 13
Hams, smoked 10½ @ . 11
Hogs, dressed . 7½ @ . 8

Salt—℔ hhd.
Turks Island . 1 90 @ 2 00
Liverpool . . 1 75 @ 1 90
bag, fine . . 2 25 @ 2 50
Coarse fine . . 1 60 @ 1 90

Seed.
Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.
Clover, red . . . 8½ @ . 9
white Dutch lb 25 @ . 30
Grass, ℔ bushel—
Herds . . . 2 75 @ 3 00
Hungarian . . . @ 1 50
Millet . . . . . @ 1 50
Red Top, bag 2 25 @ 2 50
Fowlmead'w 2 50 @ 3 00
Lawn . . . 3 00 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent . . . @ 3 00
Ky. Blue . . . . @ 2 00
Orchard . . 2 00 @ 2 25
Buckwheat, bu . . @ 1 00
Barley, ℔ bush 1 25 @ 1 40
Rye, bush . . 1 15 @ 1 25
Wheat, spring . . @ 2 50
Flax Seed . . . . @ 3 00
Linseed, Am. 1 50 @ 1 55
Calcutta, . . . @ 2 00
Canary . . . 2 00 @ 2 50
Mustard Seed . . @ . 10

Spices.
Cassia, ℔ lb . . 18 @ . 19
Cloves . . . . 34 @ . 36
Ginger . . . . 5 @ . 5½
Mace . . . . . 65 @ . 70
Nutmegs . . . . 84 @ . 86
Pepper . . . . 14 @ . 15

Starch.
Wheat, ℔ lb . . . 6½ @ . 7
Corn, ℔ lb . . . 3½ @ . 4
Potato, ℔ lb . . . 3½ @ . 3¾

Sugar.
Cuba Muscovado—
Fair to g'd ref 7¼ @ . 7½
Prime refining 7½ @ . 7¾
Centrifugal . 7¼ @ . 8
Refined, cube . . @ . 9¾
Powdered . . . @ . 9¾
Granulated . . @ . 9½
Coffee crush . 6 @ . 9

Tallow.
Rendered, ℔ lb . 6¼ @ . 6½
Grease . . . . 4 @ . 5½

Teas.
Gunpowder, ℔ lb 25 @ . 60
Imperial . . . 35 @ . 60
Hyson . . . . 20 @ . 40
Young Hyson . 25 @ . 55
Hyson Skin . . 15 @ . 25
Souchong . . . 25 @ . 70
Oolong . . . . 20 @ . 75
Japan . . . . 22 @ . 55

Tobacco.
Wrappers, Conn. & Mass.
Fillers . . . 5½ @ . 8
Seconds . . . 10½ @ . 13
Selections . . 37½ @ . 45
New York assorted lots.
Common . . . 10 @ . 11
Good . . . . 12½ @ . 16
Penn. and Ohio 7½ @ . 22
Cuba . . . . . 80 @ 1 25
Yara . . . . . 62½ @ 1 00

Wood and Bark.
Retail prices ℔ cord.
Bark, hemlock . . @ .
Wood, hard . . . @ 10 00
soft . . . . . . @ 8 00
Wholesale prices ℔ cord.
Bark . . . . . . @ 8 00
Wood, hard . 5 75 @ 6 50
Soft . . . . 5 00 @ 5 75

Wool.
Ohio and Pensylvania—
Picklock . . . 47 @ . 49
Choice XX . . 44 @ . 46
Fine X . . . . 43 @ . 45
Medium . . . 48 @ . 50
Coarse . . . . 38 @ . 40
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont—
Extra and XX 42 @ . 43
Fine . . . . . 41 @ . 42
Medium . . . 47 @ . 48
Common . . . 36 @ . 37
Other Western—
Fine and X . 42 @ . 43
Medium . . . 46 @ . 48
Common . . . 37 @ . 38
Pulled extra . . 40 @ . 50
Superfine . . . 40 @ . 52
No. 1 . . . . . 20 @ . 30
Combing fleece 50 @ . 54
Fine delaine . . 47 @ . 50
California . . . 18 @ . 38
Texas . . . . . 20 @ . 35
Canada pulled . 40 @ . 47
do combing . . 45 @ . 47
Cape Good Hope 28 @ . 33

Remarks.—There has been but little doing during the week, and prices show few changes of importance.

English Cannel coal is quite scarce here and prices have advanced. Anthracite is coming forward rather more freely, but prices remain without change. Coffee is in steady jobbing demand with no material change in prices. Cotton has been quite steady and firm, with increased demand for spot lots, and a more active movement in futures. Cotton goods are firm and prices are well sustained, but woolen goods remain very dull, and prices are declining. Codfish are in good demand at full prices; hake active and higher; haddock and pollock unchanged; mackerel are firmer and in better demand. Malaga raisins are in demand and prices are a shade higher. Oranges and lemons are abundant, and in good request. There is a steady though limited demand for flour, and prices are quite firm, although lower here than stocks can be replaced for from the West. Corn has been in increasing domestic and export demand, and prices have advanced, supplies from the West coming in slowly. Oats are unchanged and steady. Rye and barley sell in small lots at unchanged figures. Shorts, fine feed and middlings have again advanced, and are quite firmly held. There has been an improved demand for hides and holders are not anxious to sell at present figures. Leather also of all kinds, is in greater request, but prices remain unchanged. There has been rather more inquiry for molasses, with considerable receipts of new crop Cuba and Porto Rico. Linseed oil is firm; lard oil higher and very firm; sperm oil somewhat lower and declining; petroleum fairly active but at lower figures both for crude and refined. The pork market is firm and full prices continue to be maintained. All pork products also are higher and firm. Beef is unchanged in prices, but there is rather more inquiry. The sugar market is dull and prices both of raw and of refined are a shade lower. Teas are quiet but steady, with moderate sales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 21, 1881.—Cotton weak and unchanged; middling uplands at 11 9-16c; do New Orleans and Texas at 11 13-16c; forward deliveries moderately active, closing steady. Flour—market dull and prices without important change; with export and home trade demand light; business for export mainly in low grades; No 2 at $3 00@3 60; superfine Western and State at $3 60@4 00, latter an extreme; common to good extra at $4 30@4 65; good to choice do at $4 70@6 75; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $5 00@6 00; fancy do at $6 10@7 00; common to good extra Ohio at $4 40@6 75; common to choice extra St. Louis at $4 40@6 75; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime at $6 50@7 00; choice to double extra do at $7 10@8 25. Southern flour unchanged; common to fair extra at $4 75@5 20; good to choice do at $5 25@6 75. Rye flour steady. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Wheat market a shade stronger, with a very moderate export and speculative trading; ungraded spring at $1 02@1 12; No 3 do at $1 09; No 2 Milwaukee at $1 17; ungraded red at $1 14@1 22; No 3 do at $1 16@1 16½; steamer do at $1 06½; No 2 do at $1 17½@1 18½; No 1 do at $1 23@1 23½; mixed winter at $1 16¼; ungraded white at $1 11@1 15; No 2 do at $1 14; No 3 white at $1 15¼; extra do at $1 15½. Rye firm at 98c@1 03½. Barley dull and nominal. Barley malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—market for cash lots about steady; options a shade stronger; ungraded at 55½@57½c; steamer do at 55¾c; No 2 at 56¾@57c; old do at 58c; No 2 white at 63c; white Southern at 60@63c; Jersey yellow at 54c; Delaware yellow at 54½@55c. Oats market a shade stronger and moderately active; No 3 at 43@43½c; No 3 white at 43½@44½c; No 2 white at 44@48c; mixed State at 45½c; white do at 46@47½c. Pork dull and nominally in buyers' favor; options nominal. Beef unchanged and quiet. Beef hams firm. Tierce beef quiet and unchanged; city extra India mess at $20@22. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies at 9½c; pickled hams at 9c; middles dull and weak; long clear at $8 40; short clear at $8 80; long and short clear, half and half, at $8 60. Lard a shade lower and less active; prime steam on the spot at $10 45@10 47½; city steam at $10 35@10 40; refined at $10 65. Butter dull and unsettled. Cheese unchanged and dull; skims at 3@10c for poor to choice.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; No 2 red winter at 96@98c; No 2 Chicago spring at 97@97¾c; rejected at 70@75c. Corn unsettled and generally lower at 37@37¼c cash; 37¾c for April, and 41½@41¾c for May; rejected at 36@36¼c. Oats steady and in fair demand; regular at 29½c; fresh at 31c cash. Rye steady and unchanged at 89c. Barley easier at $1 02. Pork active, but lower and unsettled at $14 62½ cash and bid for March; $14 80@14 82½ for April, and $14 95@14 97½ for May. Lard active, firm and higher at $10 07½@10 10 cash, and $10 27½@10 30 for May. Bulkmeats dull, weak and lower; shoulders at $4 90; short rib at $7 75; short clear at $8 10.

Cincinnati, Feb. 21.—Pork dull and nominal at $15 50. Lard easier at $10. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders at 5c; clear rib at $7 85. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders at 6c; clear rib at 8½c; clear sides at 9c. Hogs quiet; common at $4 75@5 50; light at $5 65@6 00; packing at $5 75@6 25; butchers' grades at $6 35@6 60.

Milwaukee, Feb. 21.—Flour drooping. Wheat opened weak, but closed steady; No 1 Milwaukee soft at $1 07; No 2 at 98½c; No 3 at 87½c; No 4 at 76c. Corn dull; No 2 at 37½c. Oats quiet; No 2 at 30½c. Rye stronger; No 1 at 89c. Barley stronger; No 2 spring at 84½c. Provisions lower; mess pork at $14 50 cash. Lard—prime steam at $10 cash. Hogs lower at $5 40@5 90.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET,

At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1881.

Amount of stock at Market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week	3,645	8,218	6	12,350	294
Last week	3,745	10,620	25	10,448	148
Last year, Feb. 25,	2,385	5,740	—	12,532	86
Horses	60				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	195	—	Rhode Island	—	—
New Hampshire	105	1822	Connecticut	—	—
Vermont	228	1795	Western	3,008	4,470
Massachusetts	63	131	Canada	—	—
New York	46	—			
Total				3,645	8,218
Left over				—	

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	877	2641	Bos. & Albany	2,409	4,070
Lowell	152	1504	Boston & Maine	—	—
Eastern	195	—	On foot & boats	12	—
Total				3,645	8,218

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.—			B. Warren		47
Gilman & Sawyer	9		M. F. Fenniman	19	
Libby & Brown	41		J. Crampton	19	
Libby & Son	25		L. Chickering	2	
Rackliff & Howe	32		Piper & Martin	18	
Rackliff & Webster	12		Taylor & Harpin	14	28
Rackliff & Rackliff	20		G. B. Evans	20	
F. H. Coolidge & Son	22		F. S. Kimball	30	75
W. W. Hall	10		H. Ingerson	11	
Eldridge Bros	14		B. S. Hastings	3	100
A. C. Libby	8		A. Williamson	18	
New Hampshire—			M. G. Flanders	4	150
Aldrich & Johnson	57	300	G. W. Brownell	9	50
J. S. Fletcher		56	F. Savage		10
O. Jameson		61	New York—		
G. W. Tucker	4		Gen. N. M. Curtis		23
D. A. DeWolf	2	185	Fisher & Hurlbert		23
Wood & Roundy	1	340	Massachusetts—		
M. Pike	2	100	T. Lyman	12	
I. B. Sargent	10	71	W. H. Bardwell	12	3
J. C. Marshall	24		E. W. Sears	2	69
J. O. Sanborn		142	Chas. Townsend	12	
Dow & Moulton		243	L. H. Smith		59
Hurlburt & Fisher		163	R. Bush	12	
C. D. Jewett		49	H. Holcomb	13	
C. Stone		112	Western—		
Vermont—			A. N. Monroe	1744	
G. H. Sprigg	16	9	Hathaway & Jackson	624	
H. S. Britton	14		G. W. Hollis		4070
H. Sullivan	6	97	A. A. Sawyer		400
J. H. Thomas	3	74	G. H. Hammond	336	
Sargent & Turner	3	215	G. D. Matherson	80	
C. P. Burke	2	172	Fitch & Eames	35	
R. E. French	7	525	J. Stetson	35	
S. M. Flint	1	204	C. Leavitt & Son	94	
P. L. Johnson		50	E. Farrell	60	

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 lbs. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen . $7.00 @ 7.50 | Second quality $4.50@5.25
Fair to good . 5.50 @ 6.75 | Third quality 4.00 @4.25
Few pairs premium bullocks . . . . . . $8.00 @8.50

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1881.—Notwithstanding its being a legal holiday, with the American flag unfurled to the breeze, and bells ringing in every direction, the usual transactions were effected at the cattle yards, both at Watertown and Brighton; quite a chorus by the veal calves, not because they wanted to celebrate, but a loud call for nourishment after their long ride to market. We found at these yards 1041 head of cattle, 624 being Western, the balance River cattle and country stock. The market not particularly partial to high prices, indeed, high prices were the exception. One lot of 12 head brought in by J. Lyman, we should have been glad to have obtained the price; they belonged to J. D. Prindle, butcher, and were fatted on his farm at Northfield, Mass., which therefore not offered for sale; they were especially fine and nice cattle, the very best noticed at market, the 12 head would average 1800 lbs each; such fine cattle even Mr. Prindle don't get to slaughter every week. The principal part of the stock was closed out before noon; perhaps 50 head found their way to Brighton. Our quotations on cattle we do not alter this week, but the market sales were quite moderate.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE YARDS.

Hathaway & Jackson sold 8 Western cattle 11,790 lbs at 6¾c live; 39 do 59,220 lbs at 6¼c; 13 do 17,900 lbs at 6c; 11 do 11,650 lbs at 5¾c; 25 do 30,550 lbs at 5½c; 32 do 34,120 lbs at 5c.

G. W. Tucker sold 4 oxen to dress 1125 lbs each at 8c dressed.

M. G. Flanders sold 1 3-year-old heifer, extra nice and fat, at 8½c dressed, fed by N. Page of Haverhill, N. H., the home weight 1860 lbs.

Chas. Townsend sold 6 oxen for $540, weights ℔ pair 3510 lbs, 4150 lbs and 3725 lbs.

F. W. Sears sold 2 choice oxen to S. S. Learnard for $250, the weight 4200 lbs.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ℔ lb ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra . . . . . $5.85@6.45 | Light to fair . $4.75@5.10
Good to prime $5.20@5.70 | Slim . . . . . . $4.35@4.60
A few lots of premium steers cost . . . . $6.60@6.70

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 22 and 23, 1881.—Once more at Brighton, 149 carloads of Western cattle, 14 carloads of Eastern, with 2 loads of River cattle, with a total 2604 for disposal. We concluded, as there were but three steamers to sail for Europe, and these being comparatively light crafts, that the amount for export would not exceed 500 head; this was the estimate one shipper gave us, the balance 2100 head were for Massachusetts butchers, but they were not very fierce for a trade. Owners brought forth the quite threadbare argument that the cattle cost high out West, and the only alternative is to add ½c to the price, but this advance was not effected. Trade was dull, butchers are sometimes very stubborn, acting so on principle, couldn't possibly pay an advance from the fact that they have been for the past three or four weeks paying what they call extravagant prices for cattle. At the opening they expected to break the market, but the owners held to at least the old rates, knowing they could not effect an advance.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Monroe sold 28 Western cattle av 1506 lbs at 6½c live; 43 do av 1281 lbs at $5.90; 31 do av 1346 lbs at 5⅞c; 24 cattle av 1252 lbs at $5.70; 45 do av 1244 lbs at $5.55; 16 do av 924 lbs at 5¼c; 1 bull 1780 lbs at 5c.

E. Farrell sold 2 steers av 1250 lbs at 6c live; 10 do av 1200 lbs at $5.90; 6 do av 950 lbs at $5.55; 4 at 5¼c.

J. B. Cook sold 12 cattle av 1150 lbs at 5¾c; 9 cattle av 1100 lbs at 5¼c; 2 at 4¾c.

Fitch & Eames sold 17 cattle av 1250 lbs at 5¾c; 6 do av 1250 lbs at $5.60.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 17 cattle av 1383 lbs at $6.10; 8 do av 1250 lbs at 5¾c; 5 at $5.40.

J. Stetson sold 7 steers av 1260 lbs at 5⅞c; 10 do av 1257 lbs at $5.80; 15 av 1043 lbs at $5.40.

J. McFlynn sold 4 cattle av 1150 lbs at $5.60; 7 do av 1100 lbs at 5¼c.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ℔ pair, from $75 a 100 to $110 a 160; milch cows and calves from $20 to $38; extra $40 to $45; farrow cows, $12 to $26; yearlings, $7 to $12; two-years-old, $12 to $24; three-years-old, $20 to $45. Veal calves, 3c@7c ℔ lb. Fancy milch cows, $50@65.

Maine Cattle Beef and Store.—We find this week not only store cattle including working oxen, a few yearlings, and two year old bulls, but milch cows and beef cattle—all sorts to call into their yards a variety of customers. Sales were firm but not at all active; B. B. and H. W. Rackliff, for instance, sold 1 yoke of oxen, girthing 6 ft 6 in, 2400 lbs, at $110; also 1 pair 6 ft 5 in cattle, 2200 lbs, at $90; 1 yearling bull 800 lbs at $20; said that they wished the twenty head they brought in had been all bulls, as there was considerable inquiry for them. A. C. Libby sold 1 fat cow, dress 650 lbs, at 6½c; Eldridge Bros. 1 pair 4 year olds, 3000 lbs, at $140; 1 fat 2 year old steer, dress 450 lbs, at $25; Rackliff & Webster sold 1 pair cattle, girthing 6 ft 8 in, 2700 lbs, at $120; 4 beef cattle, dress 1250 lbs, at 8¼c D W; Libby & Brown sold 1 pair oxen, girthing 6 ft 9 in, 2700 lbs, at $112; 2 beef oxen, dress 1150 each, 8c D W; 2 oxen, 2500 lbs, at 4½c live; 1 cow, dress 900 lbs, at $63; W. W. Hall sold 1 pair working oxen girthing 6 ft 9 in, 2700 lbs, at $122; 1 pair oxen, 4000 lbs, at $190.

New Milch Cows and Springers.—Market unchanged with sales by W. W. Hall; 2 springers $20 and $45; Libby & Brown 1 choice Dutch cow and calf $60; 4 springers $40 each; Rackliff & Webster 4 cows and calves at $165; 1 milch cow $35; B. B. and H. W. Rackliff sold 1 cow and calf at $50; Eldridge Bros. 1 springer at $30; A. C. Libby 1 cow and calf $42; 2 common springers $25 each; Taylor & Harpin milch cows from $25 to $45.

Veal Calves—294 head arrived on country trains; we might also add a few head brought in on Wednesday from this vicinity in wagons. This is a fair demand; the season for veal actually commenced. 212 head of Northern; 82 head of Eastern; price from 4 to 7c per lb, the latter prices includes choice selections.

Store Pigs and Fat Hogs.—Pigs were very scarce this week. A number of purchasers present. 1 extra pig, a pure Yorkshire of 80 lbs, was sold at $5 50 to George H. Elmes of Malden, Mass; 2 that weighed 110 were offered for $10 the pair. Prices 6 and 10c ℔ lb. Fat hogs 12,350 head for the week. J. P. Squires & Co. 7140; Chas. North & Co. 4410 and Niles Bros. 800 head; 7¼c per lb the price this week by car load, live.

Poultry.—A few crates offered. Price 10c per lb.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep, in lots, 4@6¼c. ℔ lb, or $2.50@6 75 per head. Lambs 5@6½c.

When we mention lambs, we are understood to mean last spring lambs—certainly large enough to be called sheep, and will very soon be classed as yearlings, as we presume some are already a year old. The larger part of the sales are mixed lots, old sheep and lambs. With between 10,000 and 11,000 on the market last week, including the Western, the natural inference should have struck the Northern drover that a reduction this week would be effected. We did not expect many Northern, 2000 head at the most was what we anticipated; what was our surprise upon arrival at Watertown to find 4148 head, but such was the fact. It really looked sheepy, and no wonder butchers offered a little under former rates. We claim ¼c off; probably not one drover in ten but would set it ½c more than that. Some very fine flocks were in the market, probably the best by Fisher & Hurlbert, although New York drovers had some New Hampshire lambs at market, 82 lbs at 7¼c. We are of the opinion that these were previously contracted for. J. S. Fletcher sold 56 sheep and lambs av 96 lbs at 6¼c; O. Jameson 61 head, mostly sheep, av 101 lbs at 6⅞c; 2 veals at same price; E. W. Sears sold 69 sheep and lambs av 98 lbs at 6c; T. L. Johnson sold 50 lambs av 86 lbs at 6⅞c; B. Warren sold 47 lambs av 65¼ lbs at 6¼c; L. H. Smith sold 59 sheep and lambs av 90 lbs at 5⅞c; R. E. French sold 77 head half sheep, 6290 lbs at 6c; 212 head 19,230 lbs at 5¾c; 91 at same price, 7000 lbs; also 81 head av 115 lbs at top market price. The lambs sold by Fisher & Hurlbert were a nice bunch, and fed by Mr. Holmes of Langdon, N. H.

General Remarks.—What made the market this week for cattle slow, was the determination on the part of butchers to buy, if any way possible at reduced prices, but finding owners expecting even higher rates than last week, the two parties, it would seem, were wide apart in their ideas, therefore requiring much talk on both sides before they could come to satisfactory terms; a compromise on both sides must be made, and a happy medium effected. We presume neither drover or butcher was satisfied with the week's operation. In sheep and lambs, particularly from the North, considering actual arrivals booked the week before, it was perhaps expected that the market would be a grain easier, which was the case. In Western hogs, only think, 7¼c the price on the foot by the carload; actual sales at the above rate by Chas. North & Co. Veals are now beginning to be quite a live commodity, the number about 300 head for the week. Pigs, a few from 6@10c ℔ lb. Working oxen in light demand, as well as milch cows.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 8@8½; country hides, 7½@8; calf skins —@12½c ℔ lb; pelts, $1.00@1.75 each. Tallow—Brighton, 7@8c; country, 3½@5c. Western fat hogs, [illegible] ℔ lb; Store pigs, —@—c wholesale; —[illegible] at retail. Columbia county pigs, —@—c; sucking pigs, [illegible] each; Northern dressed hogs, —@—c. Lamb skins $1.00@$1.75 ea. Selected pelts, $2.00 each.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 21, 1881.—Hogs—receipts [illegible]; shipments 3300; market badly demoralized, [illegible] stampede in prices, in sympathy with the break in mess pork; prices fully 20c lower on all grades; [illegible] packing at $5 25@5 60; light at $5 [illegible]; heavy at $5 75@6 25; one extra lot at [illegible]; closes with many left over. Cattle—receipts [illegible] head; shipments 3500; market weak and [illegible] nominal; common to fair shipping at [illegible]; good to choice at $4 70@5; exports nominally [illegible] 5 40. Sheep—receipts 2800 head; shipments [illegible] head; demand fair, but prices 25c lower; Texans [illegible] $3 70@4 25; common to medium natives at [illegible]; good to choice at $4 65@5 75.

Feb. 22.—Hogs—receipts 30,000 head; shipments 9500 head; market fairly active and 5c lower, [illegible] at $5 25@5 55—early sales at $5 [illegible]; poor to choice mixed packing at $5 25@5 50; good to best heavy at $5 60@6 05. Cattle—receipts 7000 head; shipments 3500; market greatly depressed, with weak [illegible] heavy exports at $5 25@5 50; good to choice [illegible] at $4 60@5; common to fair $3 80@4 30. Sheep—receipts 3000 head; shipments, 970 head; market [illegible] and lower; common to medium at $4 25@4 75, good to choice at $4 60@5 40.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Monday, Feb. [illegible]

We looked for a very dull Wool market [illegible] week and were rather agreeably disappointed [illegible] the aggregate sales were 1,841,900 lbs, of all grades and qualities.

The opening of the London auction sales [illegible] attracted considerable attention, as it was expected there would be a decline of 10 and 15 per cent from the previous sale, from the tenor of the private [illegible] received for a week or two past. The decline, however, did not exceed 6a7 ℔ cent, although there [illegible] more or less difference in the telegrams [illegible]. The very choicest grades of Australia were [illegible] from 16@17d, but these Wools are generally taken by French buyers, and could not be sold here for anything like cost. For good average Australia [illegible] is a fair quotation, costing here from [illegible]. Our market is full 2@3 ℔ lb lower than the prices [illegible] cated by the sale, and it is evident that importing Wool from that point is out of the question, as no one will attempt it with such a margin against [illegible]. These advices have imparted more confidence to buyers and led to an increased demand from manufacturers for a day or two past. There is, therefore, a [illegible] prospect of more active movements [illegible]. Manufacturers are short of Wool, and it is not [illegible] they will longer hesitate, as prices have probably [illegible] touched the lowest point for some months to come. The London sales include 297,000 bales, of which [illegible] 000 are Port Philip, 67,000 Sydney, [illegible] 29,000 Cape and 16,000 New Zealand. The attendance of manufacturers at the sale was large and the competition fair.

The sales for the week have been as follows:

Ohio, and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The sales include 27,500 lbs XX at 46c; 29,500 lbs X at 45c; [illegible] Ohio and West Virginia X and XX at about [illegible]; 15,000 lbs No 1 Ohio at 48@50c; [illegible] 4500 lbs medium and No 2 fleeces at [illegible]; No 2 fleeces 38c; and 3000 lbs low No 2 at [illegible].

Oregon, Georgia and Kentucky—The sales include 25,000 lbs Eastern Oregon at [illegible]; 10,000 lbs [illegible] Oregon combing at 33½c; 73,000 lbs Eastern Oregon [illegible] 28@29c; 15,000 lbs fine medium Kentucky at [illegible]; 15,000 lbs Georgia at 34½@35c ℔ lb.

Territory and Texas Wool—The sales include [illegible] lbs spring Texas at 27@33c; [illegible] lbs Texas [illegible]; 2000 lbs fall Texas at 30c; 25,000 lbs Territory [illegible]@33c; 80 0 lbs at 26@27c; 3500 lbs black at [illegible]; 2500 lbs Territory at 25c; 30,000 lbs at 21½@25c; [illegible] Nevada at 27c; 22,000 lbs Colorado at 22@25c; [illegible] lbs Territory at 27@28c; 14,000 lbs fine heavy [illegible] at 22c; 2000 lbs Territory at 25@27c; 600 lbs [illegible] bucks at 15c; 6000 lbs Colorado at 20c; and [illegible] 17½c ℔ lb.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 30,000 lbs Virginia at 35c; 2200 lbs [illegible] 35c; 14,000 lbs fine unwashed at 29c; [illegible] unwashed at 33c; 7000 lbs Western [illegible] 2200 lbs unwashed at 18@30c; 2700 lbs [illegible] at 25½@31c; 3000 lbs coarse and [illegible] unwashed at 25c; 1000 lbs at 22c; [illegible] 25c; 18,000 lbs unmerchantable at [illegible] washed and unmerchantable at [illegible] lbs unmerchantable at 32c ℔ lb.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 5000 lbs medium delaine at 50c; 17,500 lbs [illegible] at 50c; 2000 lbs at 48c; 11,000 lbs low [illegible] ing at 30c; and 7000 lbs Kentucky and [illegible] ing at 38c ℔ lb.

California Wool—The sales include [illegible] at 30@32c; 28,000 lbs at 23@32c; 21,000 lbs [illegible] 22,000 lbs at 26c; 1000 lbs fall at 18½c; [illegible] and 55,000 lbs at 15c ℔ lb.

Pulled Wool—The sales include [illegible] at 38@52c; 2000 lbs at 50c; 14,000 lbs at [illegible]; 4000 lbs at 42@45c; 6000 lbs at [illegible] at 40@48c; 6000 lbs X at 45½c; 2000 lbs [illegible] lbs black super at 37c; 10,000 lbs California [illegible] private terms; and 700 lbs low pulled at [illegible].

Scoured, Noils, &c—The sales include [illegible] ed at 70@85c; 5800 lbs Oregon at [illegible] scoured at 70c; 3800 lbs scoured at 65c; [illegible] 52½@62½c; 14,000 lbs at 65@75c; 5000 lbs at [illegible] at 42@62c; 8000 lbs low scoured at [illegible] fall scoured at 45@59c; 10,000 lbs scoured at [illegible] 5000 lbs at 49c; and 1500 lbs at 35@60c ℔ lb. [illegible] sales of 5200 lbs at 45@76c ℔ lb. Sales also at [illegible] 35c; 700 lbs Ohio bucks at 22c; 700 lbs [illegible] 13c; and 1000 lbs Iowa bucks at 12c ℔ lb.

Australian and Montevideo Wool—The sales include 55,000 lbs Australian at 44c; 2000 lbs at 42½c; 51,000 lbs at 42c; 45,000 lbs at 40c; 60,000 lbs on private terms; and 150,000 lbs Montevideo, in bond for Canada, at about 23c ℔ lb.

Canada Combing, Cape, &c.—The sales include [illegible] 000 lbs Canada combing at 45@46c; 10,000 lbs Cape in bond for Canada on private terms; 17,000 lbs [illegible] Angola on private terms; 5000 lbs Camels Hair [illegible] at 40c; and 5000 lbs on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

FISH MARKETS.

Gloucester, Feb. 21.—The supply of fresh fish has been large, but prices remain quite firm. Wholesale quotations are as follows: Fresh halibut [illegible] for white, 5c ℔ lb for grey; codfish 2½@3c ℔ lb, haddock 2½@2¾c ℔ lb; cusk 1½c ℔ lb; hake and pollock [illegible] ℔ lb; fresh tongues [illegible] ℔ lb; frozen herring [illegible] 40@66c ℔ 100 in number. The salt fish market is active at following quotations: Georges codfish $5 [illegible] ℔ qtl for large, $3 50@3 75 ℔ qtl for medium and small; large pickled bank $3 62½@3 75 ℔ qtl; small $2 87½@[illegible] ℔ qtl; kench cured $4 75 ℔ qtl; large shore $5 00 ℔ qtl; haddock $2 25@2 50 ℔ qtl; cusk $2 50@2 75 ℔ qtl; hake $1 12½@1 25 ℔ qtl; pollock $1 [illegible] ℔ qtl; halibuts' heads $3 50 ℔ bbl; fins and napes $4 [illegible]; bbl, trimmed fins $8 a 10 ℔ bbl. Tongues and sounds $8 a 10 ℔ bbl. Pickled codfish $5 [illegible] bbl. Pickled haddock $4 [illegible]. Round Newfoundland herring $2 25@2 [illegible] ℔ bbl; shore [illegible]; split $5 75@6 25 ℔ bbl. Trout $14 ℔ bbl. No 1 salmon $19 ℔ bbl. Swordfish $6 a 7 ℔ bbl. Smoked herring 22a24c ℔ box. No 1 [illegible] smoked halibut 10@12c ℔ lb; [illegible] ℔ lb; English [illegible] ℔ lb. Salt mackerel No 1 $[illegible] 17 ℔ bbl; No 2 $5 50@6 [illegible] ℔ bbl; No 3 $4 50@[illegible] bbl. Tanners' oil 35a40c ℔ gal; porgie oil 37c ℔ gal; medicinal oil 65a66c ℔ gal. Scraps $20@[illegible] ℔ ton.

Financial Matters.

SALES OF STOCKS—CLOSING PRICES

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1881.

U. S. Pacific 6s, 1895
" Sixes, 1881
" New Fives
" 4½'s
" 4s
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s
New York & New England R. R. 7s
Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s
Eastern R. R. 4½s
Rutland R. R. 6s
Union Pacific R. R. 8s sinking fund
Cinn. Sandusky & Cleveland R. R.
New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R., 7s
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort.
Boston Water Power Co.
Boston Land Company
Boston Gas Light Co.
Worcester & Nashua R. R.
Cheshire R. R. pref.
Boston & Maine R. R.
Eastern R. R.
Boston & Providence R. R.
Fitchburg R. R.
New York & New England R. R.
Boston & Albany R. R.
Old Colony R. R.
Boston & Lowell R. R.
Nashua & Lowell R. R.
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.
Rutland R. R. pref.
Norwich & Worcester R. R.
Northern R. R. in N. H.
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R.
Connecticut River R. R.
Vermont & Massachusetts R. R.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., ex Rights
Union Pacific R. R.
Osceola Mining Co.
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., ex div.
Quincy Mining Co.

(Prices illegible.)

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1881.

Money market is firm. Rates between the banks three ℔ cent; New York funds at a discount [illegible] ℔ 1000. General discount five ℔ cent at banks, and transactions at a trifle lower. Corporation [illegible] dull with little or no transactions except at the [illegible] rates. Call loans between four and six ℔ cent. The stock market has been both strong and weak during the week, but closes firm. The most active stock has been Summit Branch, rising from [illegible] uncertainty with regard to the fate of the funding bill and the differences of opinion as to [illegible] in its present shape, which is now law, is producing an unfavorable influence on investments and [illegible] tion, and as a consequence, keeps the market in an unsettled and feverish state. The banks, as a rule, are antagonistic to the bill, and it is quite possible that before its final adoption, efforts will be made to demonstrate its impracticability by [illegible] money, at least it has that appearance, by the [illegible] tance of legal tenders to Washington to retire their circulation.

THE WONDER

Is becoming universal as to how such an immense sale could be created in Lowell for Hood's Sarsaparilla. But, my friend, if you could stand behind our counter a week and hear what those say who are using it, the reason would appear as clear as the noon-day sun. The real curative power of Hood's Sarsaparilla demonstrates itself in every case where *our directions* are faithfully regarded. We would that we might get before the people a fractional part of the confidence that is expressed to us every day in this medicine by those who have carefully noted (without prejudice) its effects upon the blood and through that upon the whole system, stimulating all the functions of the body to perform the duties nature requires of them. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

Cold Hands and Feet.

Lowell, Feb. 5, 1879.

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—About one year ago my daughter commenced taking your Sarsaparilla. At that time she had very little appetite; could take no long walks, and her face was badly broken out with a humor. She was low-spirited; troubled with cold hands and feet; her blood seemed to be poor, and she was in a condition which caused us great anxiety. After taking one bottle of your Sarsaparilla she began to improve; and she now has a good appetite and can take much longer walks. Her humor is nothing compared with what it was one year ago. She is in better spirits, is not troubled with cold hands and feet as previously. And I attribute this improvement in her condition largely to your Sarsaparilla. She has taken six bottles, and intends to continue its use. I was inclined to oppose the trial of it at first. I now have great faith in it as a blood purifier. Very truly yours,

A. L. HINCKLEY.
No. 204 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1; or six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion,	12	*cts. per line.*	
Each subsequent insertion,	8	"	"
Business Notices, first	15	"	"
Each subsequent	12	"	"
Reading Matter Notices, . . .	50	"	"

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

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TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who authorized Agents for the New England Farmer, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

H. W. NYE, ... Worcester Co., Ms.
LESTER BARNES, ... Norfolk Co., Mass.
FREEMAN ROBBINS, ... Orange Co., Vt.
F. W. CHEEVER, ... Essex Co., Vt., and Coos Co., N. H.
A. W. WINGATE, ... York Co., Me.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on their label will always show how far they have paid for.

Farmers' Directory.

The Business Houses whose cards appear in this directory are the best and most reliable in the [country].

INSURANCE.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
APRIL 1, 1880, CASH FUND, $395,677.64.
Dividends paid on every expiring Policy 50 per cent. on 5 years, 70 per cent. on 4 years, and 20 per cent. ... Surplus, $100,000. ... This Company pays for damage by lightning ... where no marks of fire are visible.
ISRAEL W. MUNROE, Pres't.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Sec'y. 17

C. C. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE AND LARD,
Nos. 79 & 81 Faneuil Hall Market,
BOSTON.

General Intelligence.

SCARED.—The French Government has just issued an order forbidding the importation into that country of pork, lard, hams, and in fact of all pork products from the United States, on account of the alleged prevalence of trichinosis, and the impossibility of examining at ports of landing the cargoes, which at Havre alone amount to 30,000,000 kilogrammes yearly. Russia, Italy, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Greece have already issued similar orders of prohibition. It is probable that the sensational and highly exaggerated stories of deaths from trichinosis, published a few weeks ago in some of the Western papers, and which were in fact a device of the pork speculators, were to a considerable degree the cause of this simultaneous scare all over Europe, which will have the effect not only to injure one of our greatest business interests, but also to deprive European consumers of a cheap and wholesome article of food.

DOCTORS' BILLS.—The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post.*

A GOOD COMPLEXION can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

FICKLE in appetite, irresolute in mind, and subject to melancholy, try Malt Bitters.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

Mr. Parnell has returned from Paris, and resumed his seat in the House of Commons. Among the objects of his visit to Paris, besides the reinvestment of the funds of the League, were the organization of telegraphic communication with America, and the securing of the sympathy and coöperation of leading French radicals. A dinner was given to Parnell and O'Kelly on Wednesday evening by Victor Hugo, who promised to write an appeal to the world in favor of Ireland, similar to that which he published in favor of Poland.

Mr. Shaw, Member of Parliament for Cork county, has seceded from the Parnell party, and has issued a manifesto, in which he charges Mr. Parnell with having, by an unwise use of the weapon of obstruction, led the party to helpless defeat, Irish representation being discredited and English feeling outraged. Mr. Shaw denounces the coercion bill and adjures Irishmen to prepare for freedom by constitutional action.

Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, in his pastoral for Lent, which will be read on Sunday in all the churches in his diocese, severely criticises Parnell's association with Frenchmen who are at enmity with the Church, and characterizes such alliance as threatening greater evils than any which have fallen to the lot of Ireland in the past.

On Sunday Mr. Parnell addressed 15,000 people at Clara, King's county. He was received by large crowds with great enthusiasm at several railway stations on the route. He advised the people, especially tenants, to remain firm, and congratulated himself on having, by obstruction in Parliament, prevented the suspension of the habeas corpus act for seven weeks.

Meanwhile the prestige of the Land League in Ireland is steadily diminishing. Outrages have almost entirely ceased, and the payment of rent is increasing; for example, Lord Digby's tenants, to the number of 700, after holding out in the most determined manner for Griffith's valuation, have paid their rents in full, less the landlord's abatement of 10 per cent.

The authorities of Dublin Castle are quietly awaiting the passing of the coercion bill to carry out their part of the programme. The lists of those who are to be imprisoned are already prepared and the proclamations to be issued by the Lord Lieutenant are printed. The country will be surprised, not at the extent to which the powers of the authorities under the bill will be exercised, but at the leniency with which the bill will be put in force. The ordinary law is beginning to assert itself throughout the country with a vigor which it was not supposed to possess, and there is a growing disposition not to interfere with this satisfactory movement. Against all armed organizations however, the Government will use the utmost rigor, and will summarily put a stop to all illegal drillings and the like.

The *Manchester Guardian* hints that in the event of an agreement between other countries to resume the coinage of silver, the Bank of England has the power, under its charter, to buy silver to the amount of £6,000,000, which would be of very great advantage to the silver-using countries.

The London wool sales are progressing fairly, about 8,000 to 11,000 bales per day being disposed of at generally satisfactory prices, with a good attendance of buyers.

France.

The *Justice*, Clemenceau's organ, and the *Intransigeant*, Rochefort's paper, publish eulogistic articles on Parnell and the Land Leaguers. The *Justice* considers the manifesto a masterpiece and exults at the annoyance Parnell's visit to Paris is causing the French Government. The *Intransigeant* makes the Land Leaguers a peg on which to hang a violent attack on Gambetta and Andrieux. This is just the sort of thing Mr. Parnell ought to have expected from the French Socialists. They are not dangerous as enemies, but they are very dangerous as friends.

A decree is published prohibiting the importation into France of salted pork, bacon and ham from the United States.

The village of Brevieres, Department of Savoy, has been destroyed by two avalanches. Fifteen persons were killed.

Russia.

According to a dispatch from Paris, the famine which prevails in some sections of Russia is terrible in its effects. In the villages people die of hunger every day, and men rob and pillage for the sole object of being imprisoned, where, at least, they are fed at the expense of the State. In the extreme east the bands of Kirghiz attack towns and villages with impunity, and massacre the inhabitants in order to obtain their provisions. The Bashkirs sell their children for small quantities of flour, and the Kalmucks dig up the bones of horses that died last year of plague, and grind them into cakes. Some villages are entirely deserted. The men and women have fled to the cities or to Siberia, abandoning to a frightful fate the old men and nurslings.

South African War.

The Boers have made overtures for peace to Gen. Colley through President Brand of the Orange Free State. Their proposals are somewhat ambiguous, but appear to be to the effect that the British evacuate the Transvaal, and that commissioners be appointed to settle its future relations with Great Britain. Gen. Colley replied that if the garrisons in the Transvaal were left unmolested and free to obtain supplies, and hostilities immediately suspended by the Boers, the British [would be prepared] to appoint commissioners. Gen. Colley has received no final answer as yet.

General Items.

There has been an affray between Turks and Christians at Beyrout, in Syria, in which ten persons were killed.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies Premier Cairoli stated that Italy would participate in the International Monetary Convention, and he expressed belief in the success of its deliberations.

Russia also has signified her willingness to send a representative to the conference.

In consequence of Russia's advance on Herat by river and valley, Ayoob Khan has declared war against the Ameer and already occupied Maimund.

An Envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived at Peshawur, en route to Calcutta, on a mission to the Indian Government. It is reported from Candahar that a division of the Ameer's army, consisting of four regiments of infantry and 1000 cavalry, have arrived at Ghuzni. The news caused a great sensation.

Business Notices.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—One of our prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat any thing; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the window, and I got a bottle. After she had taken it a week she had a rousing appetite, and did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Canvassers make from **$25** to **$50** per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for Catalogue and terms. 52t35

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.
For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cts. Depot, 42 Murray St., N. Y. 26t45

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 52t19

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In West Boylston, Feb. 16, by Rev. F. Fairbanks, Mr. Samuel B. Eddy of Auburn, to Miss Emma J. Newton.
In Brookline, Feb. 15, by Rev. S. T. Frost, Daniel F. Morrow of Newfield, Me., to Nellie J. Manly.
In Foxboro', Feb. 16, by Rev. Q. H. Shinn, Ruel S. Darling, Jr., of Pawtucket, R. I., to Miss Susie E., daughter of E. O. Nichols, Esq.
In Winthrop, Feb. 16, by Rev. H. C. Dunham, Frank C. Burrill to Etta Mann.
In Chelsea, by Rev. John Love, Jr., A. C. Wyndham to Ernestine M. Rolfe of Auburn, Me.
In Grantville, Feb. 17, by Rev. A. B. Vorse, Mr. Geo. C. McIntosh of Needham, to Miss Maria Louise Eiumele of Dedham.
In Newton, Jan. 19, by Rev. E. A. Capen, Wm. W. Chilton to Frances A. Phelps, both of Fitchburg.
In Newburyport, by Rev. Mr. Fiske, James P. Currier to Harriet B. Foote.
In Somerville, Feb. 20, by Rev. Geo. H. Cheney, Walter Henry French to Addie G. Edwards.
In Arlington, Feb. 20, by Rev. F. E. Tower, Joshua F. Ling of Newton, to Annie F. Walton.

DIED.

In Roxbury, Feb. 17, Mary T., widow of Emery Goss, 62 yrs.
In Chelsea, Feb. 16, Wm. Forsyth, 57 yrs 5 mos.
In Lawrence, Feb. 15, Almeria F., widow of Newell Whitford.
In Waltham, Feb. 18, Eva F., wife of George F. Edson, and daughter of C. G. Jackman.
In Danvers, Feb. 19, Joseph C. Torrey, of Beverly, 30 yrs.
In Newton Centre, Feb. 15, Mrs. Elizabeth W., widow of Wm. G. Eaton of Roxbury, 69 yrs 9 mos.
In Dorchester, Feb. 19, Miss Elizabeth Clapp, 76.
In Wilton, N. H., Feb. 17, Hon. Joseph Newell, 86 yrs 9 mos.
In Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 11, Martha Pray, widow of George Marden, 89 yrs 7 mos.
In Middletown, Conn., Jan. 10, Mr. William D. Willard, 71 yrs 5 mos.
In Arlington, Feb. 25, Nancy Wyman, 89 yrs.
In Charlestown, Feb. 21, Wm. Chapman, 55 yrs 7 mos.
In Chelsea, Feb. 20, Mrs. Hannah, widow of Samuel Richardson, formerly of Princeton, 88 yrs 9 mos.
In Canton, Feb. 19, Polly, widow of George Hunt, 78 yrs 5 mos.
In Scituate, Feb. 21, Joshua Jenkins, 68 yrs 6 mos.
In Weymouth, Feb. 20, Adoram Clapp, 73 yrs 10 mos.
In Wellington, Feb. 20, Joseph P. Crosswell, 65 yrs 10 mos.
In Worcester, Feb. 20, Samuel B. Emmons, of Waltham, 79 yrs.
In Malden, Feb. 19, Rev. Aaron Dexter Sargeant, 79 yrs 2 mos.
In Conway, N. H., Feb. 13, Danforth Atherton, 80.

☞ *Persons ordering articles advertised in our columns, will please say that they saw the advertisement in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.*

New Advertisements.

KEMP'S PATENT
MANURE SPREADER
Pulverizer and Cart Combined.

THREE YEARS IN USE, WITH CONSTANTLY increasing demand. Has established itself a farm necessity. Experiments by parties owning these carts show its use increases the crop from 20 to 30 per cent by its speedy process of pulverizing and spreading without manual labor, all kinds of manure from the roughest and toughest down to the finest, including ashes.
Can be regulated to spread evenly different amounts to the acre. The cart holds one-third of a cord, and can be used the season through for all purposes of a farm wagon.
Inquire of your neighbors. Send to us for a partial representative list of farmers in all parts of New England who are using the **Spreader.** From some neighbor or acquaintance whom you can trust, we prefer you should learn direct the value of the Spreader to every farmer, and that on many farms it is saving its cost every year.
The Spreader has been greatly improved in the direction of strength and durability, and is now on the market for the spring of 1881. It can be attached to the forward wheels of an ordinary farm wagon.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE RICHARDSON M'F'G CO.,
WORCESTER, Mass.
JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Agents for Boston. 9tf

WHY KEEP MONEY
—AT—
From 3 to 4 Per Cent. Interest
IN BONDS AND BANKS,
WHEN IT CAN RECEIVE
10 Per Cent.
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The Globe Company,
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AN AMERICAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children preferred) to take charge of one of the finest and most pleasantly located farms in Massachusetts, of 160 acres. The man must be used to farm work, and *able and willing to lead* in the work as well as to lay it out. The wife should be able to do the work attending such a farm indoors, boarding one man, and six during the haying season, the indoor work being comparatively light except at this time. Four cows will be kept on the farm, and she must therefore understand the care of milk. To the right man and his wife a good opening is offered. Apply by letter, stating age, family, &c. No application will be considered except accompanied with good references. Address BENJ. MOODY, 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass. 1w9

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL.
Positive Force Feed,
Grain and Grass Seed Distributer,
Fertilizer Attachment Unequaled.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
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—TO SELL—
Fruit Trees and other Nursery Stock
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The best of testimonials required. Good wages and steady employment given to successful men. For terms, etc., address, stating age, previous occupation and names of references, M. V. B. CHASE, Augusta, Me.
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SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
PERSONAL. — Extract from a Private Letter to J. H. Zeilin & Co.—"I write you this note to congratulate you on being the proprietor of the best Liver Medicine (Simmons Regulator) known to the human race. I have known it for a number of years, and I pronounce it, as prepared by you, pure and genuine; and I pray you, for the sake of humanity, to keep it so. You may prepare it and recommend it, but you will never know the true value of it unless you have a disordered Liver yourself. It unclogs the Liver of impurities with which it has been confined for years, and puts the wheels in their original motion.
"Simmons Liver Regulator, I believe to be one of the best remedies for a deranged Liver that I have ever tried. It has benefited my wife more than any medicine she has taken for that disease. I believe it 'ne plus ultra.'
"J. B. Randall, M. D., Bethany P. O., C. R. R., Ga.

NEW FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
Besides the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the United States, we have the pleasure to offer the following **Choice Novelties: APPLES.**—Red Bietigheimer, Stump, Sutton Beauty. **PEARS.**—Souvenir du Congres, Petite Marguerite, Ansault. **PEACHES.**—Waterloo, Conkling. **GRAPES.**—Monroe, Rochester, Lady Washington. **STRAWBERRIES.**—Sharpless and others. Also, the best new Deciduous Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, etc. We always secure the best novelties at home and abroad, and all who intend to plant should not fail to consult our Catalogues, which contain full descriptions of all the new and old fruit and ornamental trees worth having.
Priced Catalogues sent as follows: No. 1, Fruits with plate, **15** cts.; plain, **10** cts. No. 2, Ornamental Trees, etc., with plate, **25** cts.; plain, **15** cts. No. 4, Wholesale, **Free.** No. 5, Catalogue of Roses for 1881, **Free.** No. 7, Catalogue of Strawberries and Small Fruits, **Free.**
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72 Gold Chromo, Shells, Roses, Vines, &c., Cards, Name printed on all, & sent by return mail for 10c. 200 Chromos for Collection, no 2 alike, $1.00. U. S. Card Factory, Clintonville, Conn. 8w4

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SITUATED IN SOUTH YARMOUTH, Mass., adjoining Bass River, containing thirty-one acres, twelve of which is woodland, one and one-half acre meadow. The buildings consist of dwelling house, barn, wood shed, corn barn, and henery, all in good repair, one mile from meeting and school, one and one-half miles from depot. Excellent facilities for boating, fishing and driving; fine view of the river and surrounding villages. For particulars address
6t9 JONATHAN BANGS, South Dennis, Mass.

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FOR SALE.

A QUARTER OR HALF INTEREST IN a cattle ranch. Reference this paper, for particulars. Address M. A. ARNOLD,
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If You Wish to Sell Your Farm

AND SAVE FROM $200 TO $300 BROKER'S commission, send 25 cents for a copy of the **New England Co-operative Farm Register,** and learn as regards our new and original Co-operative plan. Address the
New England Farmers' Co-operative Farm Agency,
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LANDS AND HOMES
Short winters, low taxes, good society, convenient markets, superior schools, healthful climate. Excellent for Stock, Fruit, and Farming. ☞ The best Tobacco Region in the West. 1,000,000 acres well-watered Timber and Prairie Lands along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. for sale at from $2.50 to $8 per acre on seven years' time. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers of land. *Send for maps and circulars.* W. H. COFFIN, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.
IN SO. WEST MISSOURI
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DAKOTA NORTHERN PACIFIC MONTANA
RAILROAD LANDS!
FORTUNES FOR FARMERS!
50,000 Farms. 6,000,000 Acres.
Best Wheat Land, Rich Meadow, Choice Timber, Farming, Stock Raising, Dairying. Fuel and Water in Abundance.
$2.50 per acre and upward. One-sixth cash and five annual payments. N. P. R. R. preferred stock taken at par. Reduced Freight and Fare to settlers.
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Finest Stock in this Country.
NO INFERIOR BIRDS IN MY YARDS. Endorsed by all the leading agricultural papers in the country. Send for what you want. Eggs $3 per doz., and packed to hatch. Corbin's book on Plymouth Rocks. Most comprehensive work on the subject extant. Price, cloth, 75 cts; paper, 35 cts.
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In the Great Wheat Belt. For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R. R. CO. at $2 to $6 per Acre, on easy terms, at low interest. Lowest fare and freight. Fare refunded to purchasers. A climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. The best market facilities. ☞ Guide and Maps giving full information FREE. Address CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Commissioner of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Chicago, Illinois. Mention this paper.
IN MINNESOTA & DAKOTA
13t1

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix with the will annexed, of the estate of MARIA L. FLINT, late of North Reading, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
(Signed) J. M. FLINT, Adm'x.
North Reading, Feb. 10, 1881. 3w9

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of EMELINE CHENERY, late of Belmont, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, JONAS B. CHENERY, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Lowell, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. 3t9 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of WILLIAM BRIGHAM, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, EPHRAIM STONE, Executor of the will of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts, legacies, and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Lowell, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.
3w9 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET MILLER, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, SAMUEL H. FOLSOM, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. 3w8 J. H. TYLER, Register.

Special Co-partnership Notice.

ALDEN S. BARTLETT OF BOSTON, and J. STORY GERRISH of Concord, in Massachusetts, hereby severally certify that we have this day formed a co-partnership to do business under the name and style of A. S. Bartlett, in Men's Furnishing Goods, at No. 72 Hanover St., in Boston, aforesaid; that said Bartlett is the general partner, and said Gerrish the special partner; that said Gerrish has contributed to the common stock the sum of one thousand dollars, and that said co-partnership commences on this first day of January, A. D., 1881, and is to terminate on the first day of January, A. D., 1883.
ALDEN S. BARTLETT,
J. STORY GERRISH.
Boston, Jan. 1st, 1881.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
SUFFOLK, SS., Feb. 7th, 1881.—Then personally appeared the foregoing named Alden S. Bartlett and J. Story Gerrish, and severally acknowledged the foregoing certificate by them subscribed to be their free act and deed. Before me,
6t7 EDWARD SULLIVAN, Justice of the Peace.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of LORENDA REED, late of Burlington, in said County, deceased, intestate: Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to ZENAS B. BIRD of Boston, in the County of Suffolk. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.
3w7 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of LOIS B. FECHEM, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased, Greeting; Whereas, STEPHEN W. RICHARDSON, the executor of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said executor is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. 3w7 J. H. TYLER, Register.

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AS IMPROVED.
The Champion of the World!

No Other Plow has Such a Record.
Don't buy any other until you have seen it or sent for latest Descriptive Circular.
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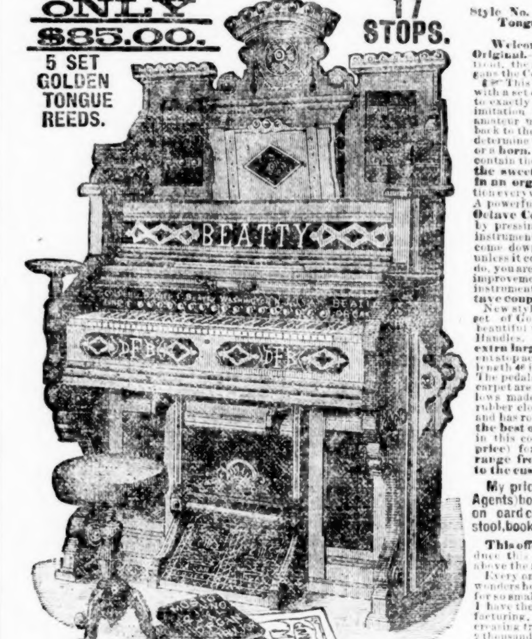
BEATTY'S ORGANS ONLY $85.
A $450 17 Stop Cabinet or Parlor Organ for only $85 cash.
ONLY $85.00. 17 STOPS. 5 SET GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS.



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Welcome to 1881. Something Original.—With the new year comes to the front, the grandest invention in reed organs, the Celestina, or **French Horn.** ☞ This beautiful solo Stop is connected with a set of reeds so tuned and voiced as to exactly imitate a **French Horn.** The imitation is so marked, that should an amateur musician be standing with his back to the organ it would puzzle him to determine whether it was really an organ or a horn. Besides, this instrument will contain the world renowned **Vox Celeste the sweetest stop ever before placed in an organ,** charming is the exclamation everywhere. Also the **Vox Humana.** A powerful set of **Sub Bass** Reeds, and **Octave Coupler** which doubles the power by pressing your finger on a key of the instrument, the key an octave higher will come down itself. Do not buy an organ unless it contains an octave coupler, if you do, you are cheated out of one of the finest improvements in reed organs. **Be sure** the instrument you purchase contains **an octave coupler. Buy no other.**
New style No. 8000 contains 17 stops, 5 full set of Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 octaves, beautiful walnut case, french veneering, Handles, lamp stands, pocket for music **extra large** fancy top. Beatty's new patent stop action. Height 72 in, depth 24 in, length 46 in. weight, boxed, about 400 lbs. The pedals instead of being covered with carpet are made **of metal.** Upright bellows made from the very best quality of rubber cloth. It contains **a sliding lid** and has rollers for moving. **It is by far the best organ** for the money ever built in this country. **Agents (monopolist price)** for such an instrument **would range from $150 to $450 according to the customer.**
My price (having no Agents) boxed, delivered on card cars here with stool, book, music ONLY $85
This offer is special in order to introduce this new instrument. It is a trifle above the actual cost **to build.**
Every one who has examined this style wonders how I can produce so fine an organ for so small amount. My reply to them is, I have the very best facilities for manufacturing, and in my enormous and increasing trade I usually get out from 1 to 2 thousand of one style at a time, and it is perfectly plain to be seen that I can manufacture at a much less cost than smaller concerns. A little margin on each satisfies me. Every instrument sold is a standing advertisement, they are sure to recommend themselves so much that often 25 sales are traced from the first one sold.
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MONITOR SELF-DUMP HORSE RAKE.
Dumps from both Wheels. Every Rake WARRANTED. The Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Rake made.
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GENERAL SELLING AGENTS OF PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,
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MANUFACTURE
Superphosphate,
Dry Ground Fish Guano,
Pine Island Guano and
FISH AND POTASH

The **Fish and Potash** is the best General Fertilizer, for broadcast application, in the market, at its cost. Adapted to Tobacco, Corn and Potatoes, it is also recommended for Grain and Grass.
The **Guaranteed Analysis** of its contents is stamped on each bag. If we have no agent in your town send for pamphlet containing directions for use, Analyses, Testimonials, and other valuable matter.
QUINNIPIAC FERTILIZER CO.,
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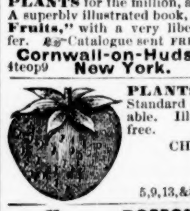

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THE LARGEST IN CULTIVATION. We have received the First Prizes for Asparagus from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for many years, and the above named is an improvement on that variety. Also a fine stock of Moore's Early Grape, and other specialties. Send for circular.
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WANTED,
IN CONCORD, MASS., A MAN FOR foreman upon the public roads.
Also a man and his wife to take charge of the Almshouse and farm connected therewith. Apply to
ROAD COMMISSIONERS, Concord, Mass., or
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READER! If you love **Rare flowers,** *choicest only,* address ELLIS BROTHERS, Keene, N. H. It will astonish and please. **FREE.**
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Song Bells. (50 cts.) The latest book for Common Schools. By L. O. EMERSON. Has a great variety of cheerful, genial, musical songs, such as the girls and boys must like, and also a good Elementary Course.
Among our older and standard School Song Books, that are still favorites, and in constant demand, we mention **Whip-poor-will,** (50 cts.) **Mocking Bird,** (50 cts.) and **Golden Robin,** (50 cts.) all by W. O. PERKINS.
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Operettas and Cantatas for School Exhibitions.
Coronation, (60 cts.) Culprit Fay, ($1.) Fairy Bridal, (50 cts.) Flower Queen, (new 75 cts.) Guardian Angel, (50 cts.) Hour in Fairy Land, (60 cts.) Miracle of Roses, (60 cts.) Little Bo Peep, (60 cts.) Maud Irving, (50 cts.) New Year's Eve, (60 cts.) Three Little Kittens, (50 cts.) Quarrel among Flowers, (35 cts.) Spring Holiday, (60 cts.) and Cinderella, (50 cts.) are all lively and pretty Cantatas.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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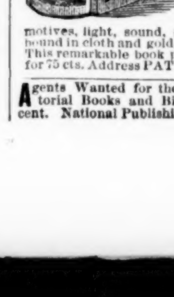

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Plants with the Precision of a Hoe
All the ground a person can walk over in a day.
The Easiest to Handle and the Fastest Hand Planter in Use.
Every Planter fully warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. Inducements on Samples this season. Send for circular.
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Guaranteed to be always the Same.
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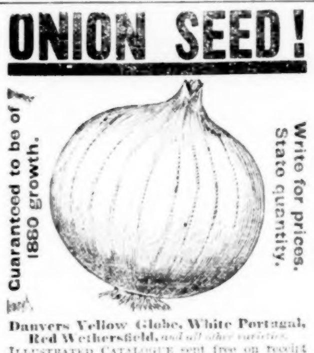

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LOW'S ESSEX HYBRID SQUASH
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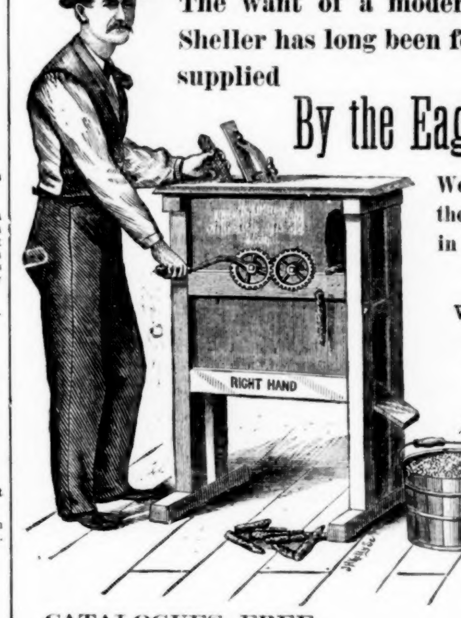

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We offer them to the public as the lowest-priced Good Shellers in the market.
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ANIMAL FERTILIZER
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EVERYTHING
FOR THE
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Will be Mailed Free to all who apply by Letter.
Our Experimental Grounds in which we test our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are most complete; and our Greenhouses for Plants (covering 3 acres in glass), are the largest in America.
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Disseminator of the Mammoth Pearl and Magnum Bonum Potatoes (275 bu. grown from 1 lb. of seed), Berkshire Beauty Cabbage, Amber Cream Sweet Corn, La Plume Chestnut Celery, etc., etc. Elegant Catalogue free to all, send for it.
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are always **warranted,** being exclusively of our own growth. **Best for the Gardener! Best for the Merchant! BECAUSE RELIABLE!**
They *never fail* to produce the *finest* vegetables, and are planted in all parts of the world. The *constant improvement and care in their growth, extending over a period of more than half a century,* have brought Buist's Seeds to a state of *perfection and reliability second to none.*
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(192 pages of useful information), mailed for 3c. stamp. Wholesale Price-Current for Merchants on application.
ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia, Pa.
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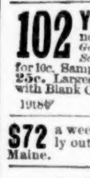

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CHANNEL CAN CREAMERY.
Deep setting perfected. Gets all the cream in less than ten hours, with ordinary well or running water, or two hours with ice water, with less than half the ice called for by any other process.
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Warren, Mass.
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MADE FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Rye Straw, any size or weight.
My Illustrated Seed Catalogue sent free to any address.
E. C. HOLMES,
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All goods warranted to be equal to those of any other manufacturer.
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To get a fine **FARM, HOME and FORTUNE** if he will select and buy on the
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Of the North. On long time, low prices and easy payments. **3,000,000 ACRES** of the **BEST LANDS** in the **BEST CLIMATE,** with the **BEST MARKETS,** and on the best terms, along the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. ☞ Pamphlets with full information mailed free. Apply to
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Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32 pp. 4to) with NEWEST STYLES, at $51 and upward; or $6.38 *per quarter,* and up. *Sent free.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 E. 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Av., CHICAGO. 1y28

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Wood Ashes and Other Fertilizers
Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates. W. H. DOLE,
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Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skilfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the **greatest Blood Purifier** and the **Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.**
It cures **Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness,** and all diseases of the **Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs** and all **Female Complaints.**
If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing.
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A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 5t42

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FIRST CLASS FARE $3.
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TAKE THIS RELIABLE LINE
For Speed, Comfort and Safety, and avoid the Crowd common to lines running at Cheap Fares.
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Express Trains leave Depot, foot of Summer Street, Boston, at 6 P. M., week days, connecting at New London with the Favorite Steamers
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OFFICES—322 Washington St.; Depot, foot of Summer St., Boston; and Pier No. 40, North River, New York.
Limited Tickets are now also sold between
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TWO DOLLAR
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Trains leave Boston & Providence R. R. Station daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.; connect at Fox Point wharf, Providence with the New and Magnificent
STEAMERS
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Tickets and Staterooms secured at Company's office, 214 Washington, corner State street, and at Boston & Providence R. R. Station.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Boston Agent.
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Poetry.

From Transcript.

ODE TO COLD WEATHER.

Cold weather, go! O frigid dallier, go!
Too long you've lingered hereabout—
Too long, alas! too long; you're dreadful slow!
Come, vamose! clear! get out!

Too long you've nipped our ears and aching hands,
Too long you've pierced us through and through,
Too long you've held us in your icy bands—
Oh, leave us quickly, do!

Too long we've watched the mercury in the glass,
Too long we've lied and lied about the thing;
Much have we all to answer for, alas!
Come, go! 'twill soon be spring!

Do go! The ice man has his harvest made,
The coal men sure have made enough;
With colds and rheumatiz you've thousands slayed,
We've had quite *quantum suf.*

Go now; there is a time, I'm certain, quite,
When you will be much welcomer;
Come when the days are hot, when skeeters bite—
Yes, come next summer.

The Story Teller.

From Time.

THE MAJOR'S VALEDICTION.

BY D. CHRISTIE MURRAY.

I.

The Major on a sunshiny day in the main street of Ballykillrowdy was pleasant to behold. He was not strictly a handsome man perhaps, but he had the air of being a handsome man—an air of so much nonchalance and good-humored triumph that it imposed upon most people and sent them away with the notion that the Major was an Adonis. He had one of the grandest figures I remember to have seen. Strength sat side by side with grace on his broad shoulders, and the carriage of his head was in itself a sort of wonder of high temper and vivacity. His mustaches took a splendid downward sweep; his hat raked a little; the tips of the fingers of his left hand entered his trousers pocket; his right hand bore a cane, which described, as it were of its own volition, circles and segments of circles. He took his way smiling, and his bright gray eyes and faultless teeth made his face look as gay as sunshine. This when I come to look at it, reads like the description of a handsome man; but, like the Major's air, there is a certain imposition in it, though I know not how to lay my finger on it.

Ballykillrowdy was mainly owned by Miss Vivian Blake, a young lady of charming exterior, who rode to hounds under the escort of an ugly male second cousin, whom the Major loathed. But such part of Ballykillrowdy as was not owned by the beautiful Miss Blake was owned by her ugly male second cousin, and the popular impression was that Miss Blake and the cousin would make a match of it. Against this popular belief the Major chafed, as Socrates might have riled up against a decrepit syllogism. It may be said of the Major that he had an air of prosperity, which was greatly more deceptive than his air of physical beauty. Had his creditors met in conclave, they might possibly have decided amongst them a problem of some interest; how did the Major live? He owned neither lands nor messuages. Like his look of beauty and his air of prosperity, his very title was misleading to the stranger. He had never held a commission anywhere, in anything; but a man with such a figure ought to have been a Major—if the rank had been created especially that he might ornament it, the thing had seemed most fitting and admirable—and, in short, the title was a popular tribute, unsought by him, conferred upon him by nature, so it seemed, and adopted without one dissentient voice by the public of Ballykillrowdy, and indorsed by the members of the Ulster in lordly Belfast.

Novelists and other social moralists have often been cynical, at small cost, with respect to the affection entertained by an un-acred gentleman for a well-acred lady. But, as Boccaccio and Mr. Tennyson will tell you, a real attachment is not altogether impossible under such conditions. The Major was madly in love—not with Miss Blake's landed possessions, but with Miss Blake. Time had made his first inroads on the poor gentleman's close-clustering hair. He was but two-and-thirty; but some men age early, and I have never heard that a partial or even a complete baldness gives safety against the assaults of the grand passion. The ugly second cousin, his own poverty, the rapidly increasing width of his central parting, and Vivian's beauty and Vivian's kindness, combined together to fret the Major's heart. Yet the Irish elasticity of his temperament constantly pulled him out of the depths of his despondency, though it as constantly suffered him to fall again. Spiritually, he resembled an infant seated in that American invention, 'the baby jumper,' and he went up and down on the most insignificant provocation.

In perfect seriousness, but with an Irish sense of rhyme, he wrote ballads on his own condition and to his mistress's eyebrow. Permit that the Muse of History conserve a verse. The title of this story should, perhaps, have been. 'One of the Major's Valedictions,' or 'The Major's Last Valediction': for during the years of his passion he was always bidding farewell, in terms more or less affecting, to the adorable Vivian. 'And as for me,' wrote the Major, after wishing Vivian all happiness, even with the ugly second cousin:

"And as for me, there's Fiji and Tahiti,
And lots of other places fit to die in;
And when I'm dead your smallest sigh of pity,
Will reach and thrill me even where I'm lying."

It was an honest passion. The poor fellow was fairly hooked. All manner of ambitions began to bestir themselves; for there was more in him, or at least he thought so, than the helpless power to dream of good luck over a bottle of the club Pommard, or a glass of hot Irish, as the state of the funds might order. Perhaps the title conferred upon him was not without its influence upon his dreams.

'I'd hang my harp on a willow-tree, an' off to the wars again,' said the Major; 'but I haven't a harp, or the funds to buy one; and there's no willow-tree handy, and no wars convenient, the Lord be good to me!'

Whether Phil Durgan, the ugly second cousin, had or had not in his own person exhausted the family stock of physical unhappiness, I cannot tell; but I know for a fact that his sister was as pretty as Vivian herself. If I knew of anything prettier, I would compare her to it, but I do not; and in these declining days I am not likely to find it. Whose is the hand which shall, by the aid of movable types, describe a pretty girl? Mine has no cunning. If I say that each of these young ladies was ravishing, nineteen, and Irish, I have done my best. Like Rosalind and Celia, they learned, played, ate together, and wheresoe'er they went, like Juno's swans, still they went coupled and inseparable. It followed that if Phil Durgan had known as much as was known to his sister Julia, he would have known more of Vivian's likings than he knew. In that case the ineffable satisfaction which commonly illumined his foggy features might have dimmed a little. Yet, why should I triumph over ugly Phil? Your story-teller is rarely contented unless he flogs his rascals. Dickens, for example, gloated over buffets dealt by his popular to his unpopular people. With what a gusto he flogs Squeers; how rejoicingly he throws Wegg into the scavenger's cart; with what exultation he tells the story of Pecksniff's thrashing! It is in my power to administer to Mr. Philip Durgan such a horsewhipping as never yet mortal man received; but as I am strong, I will be merciful. Phil, as the late Lord Lytton said of somebody, was uglier than he had a right to be. There is a certain Irish type of face which trenches perilously on the aspect of the gorilla; and Phil, who was naturally gifted in this direction, improved his chances by the disposition of his hair and whiskers. He had all the graces of a lady-killer, as an imitative ape might have them. He had a brogue a man might have hung his hat on, and believed that he spoke with the purest of all possible English accents.

"Oi was niver taken for an Oirishman but wonce in me loife,' Phil had been known to say, 'an' that was be a Polish Jew Oi met in Hungary; an' after we'd been talkin' for'n hour or tew,' 'Mr. Durgan,' says he, 'ye'll be an Oirishman.' 'An' what makes ye think that?' says Oi. 'Your speech,' says he. An' Oi laffed at the man."

It was before the days of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and the Bishop of Ballykill was a prosperous and a happy prelate. The Bishopess was a fruitful vine, and the quiver of the Bishop was somewhat tightly packed. His lordship's youngest son, Jack, was a terror to the hearts of his parents. His lordship was an Englishman, and Jack, to his horror, had acquired a brogue which rivalled Phil's. The lad was always in mischief of one kind or other, and his mother's anxious heart daily foreboded that he would be brought home upon a shutter. Yet there was no harm in young Jack, and he had as staunch pluck as a bulldog's. And, be it known, he knew and loved the Major.

And now, the *dramatis personæ* being introduced, let the tale go smoothly on.

The good Bishop was rarely without guests; for if his own hospitable instincts slumbered for a day or two, his sons or daughters brought their own chums or companions to dwell within his gates. Kate and Mary were rapturously in love with Vivian and Julia, and were continually paying and receiving visits to and from them. Miss Blake and Miss Durgan were beneath the Bishop's roof, and Mr. Phil Durgan, who was intimate with the Bishop's second son, had no difficulty in securing quarters there. The Major, knowing his rival's chances, and recognizing the hopelessness of his own passion, was torn by vain desires. He walked and rode about Ballykill, encountering the Bishop often, but avoiding the ladies so persistently, that anybody who was a fool might have thought that the meetings with the Bishop were the special objects of his journeys. Master Jack, who was acute and discerning, knew better. Meeting the Major one day he took the bull by the horns.

"Gay, me boy," said Jack, "whoy don't ye come up an' have a shoy at her?"

The Major's name was Geoghaghan, and 'Gay' was the friendly contraction.

"Well, ye see," said the Major dubiously, "your mother's not to fond of me."

"O, don't mind her ledyship," said Jack; "oi'll pull ye through ut."

"I'm not liked, Jack," the Major answered sadly; "and it's not of any use to go. I would be coldly treated."

"Well, look here, Major,' cried Jack with a look of triumph; "if oi give ye a welcome from the governor an' the ould lady, will ye come?"

"Faith," said the Major with a doubtful smile, "I will!"

"Roight!" shrieked the young gentleman, and threw a pair of skates into the Major's dogcart. He was in after them at a bound. "Droive to the Black Root Pool, Gay,' he said.

The Major shook the reins and away they went.

"What is it, at all?" asked the Major.

"Pull up at Murphy's shebeen," said Jack, and returned no other answer. But there was a world of hidden meaning in the wink with which this order was accompanied.

The shebeen arrived at, Jack leapt down, and swaggered in with a "Save all here!"

"It's yew for breakun' the boys' hearts, Mrs. Murphy," said Jack. "Me own is sore with you."

The plump and pretty Mrs. Murphy laughed.

"Sixteen takes foine leps these toimes," says she in allusion to Jack's age.

Jack beckoned her on one side, and spoke to her for a moment in a serious whisper.

"Shamus," said she with a twinkle in her eye, "be fetching the clothes-line."

Shamus, like a well-trained husband, obeyed.

"Ye won't tell," said Jack.

"Not a synnable, be thim five crasses," said Mrs. Murphy.

Jack, handing up a bottle of whiskey and a clothes-line to the Major, reascended into the dogcart, nodded in friendly fashion to Shamus and his wife, and requested his companion to drive on. The mystified Major obeyed. In the course of a mile's drive they came upon the Black Root Pool, and Jack began to screw on his skates.

"The ice is not safe here," said the Major.

"Maybe I know that," Jack replied.

"Don't be fooling with me, Jack," said poor Geoghaghan who was scarcely ever known to be angry with anybody.

"The crookedest road is sometimes the straightest," responded Jack sententiously. By this time his skates were firmly bound. "She'll stand, won't she?" said Jack, with a sideway nod at the mare.

"Like a stone," said the Major.

"Then," said Jack, taking off his overcoat, and cumbrously descending from the dogcart, "follow me, an' fetch the clothes-line with you."

The first faint idea of Jack's plot dawned upon the Major's mind.

"You'll be catching cold," said he.

"The overcoat will be dry," said Jack; "an' there's whiskey in the bottle, an' it's only half a mile home."

"That's true, too," said the Major, descending with alacrity.

Master Jack, having secured one end of the clothes-line about his chest, gave the other into the Major's hands, and went upon the ice. It cracked beneath him, and before he had gone twenty yards it gave way with a crash and a splash. The Major hauled, and Jack came in splitting the thin ice before him, and puffing and blowing like a grampus. He seized his rescuer's hand and scrambled to the bank.

"In ye go!" he shouted. "Don't keep me here to catch me death!"

"What?" cried the Major.

"Now, how do ye think ye could save me loife from drowning without a wet thread on you?" inquired the youngster.

The Major grasped the situation, but stood awhile regarding Jack ruefully.

"In ye go!" the young gentleman cried again.

"Begorra," said the Major, slowly stripping off his coat and standing in his shirt-sleeves, "there's nothing else for it."

And with that, once more taking up the end of the rope, he jumped in, and emerged breathless. Jack was already in the dogcart, and was struggling into his overcoat. Luckily for the harmless fulfilment of this truly Irish enterprise, heavy outer garments were the fashion. Each buttoned himself to the chin, and each took a great gulp of whiskey. Then the Major, with a sense of humor to keep him warm, touched up the mare, and away they rattled.

"What's to become of the clothes-line?" asked the Major.

"Shamus is to come down to the pool and bring it home with him," said Jack, with his teeth chattering.

"Jack," said the Major affectionately, "I've an English note for five pounds on me somewhere, and it's yours, me boy, for this day's work."

"Me teeth are like castanets," Jack responded. "Drive on, for the love of Heaven! But I'm game to take the paper, Major, an' I think I deserve it."

"I think ye do," replied the Major.

II.

Jack's description of the rescue was a real work of art.

"No, no," cried the Major, blushing to the roots of his hair. "Indeed, 'twas nothing. He'd have got out easily without me."

"Indeed, then," said Jack, "I'd never have got out at all without you. Because," he added, *sotto voce*, "without you I'd never have got in."

"Mr. Geoghaghan," said the Bishop, with tears of emotion on his cheeks, "you must not stand a moment in your wet clothes. Come with me."

The Major followed obediently. Vivian and Julia had heard the tale in common with the rest of the household. By some instinct peculiar to the sex, they retired together. Vivian flew to Julia's arms and kissed her cheek.

"Indeed," said Julia, "he is a noble fellow!"

"He is as brave as he is handsome," said the beautiful Vivian, and a sympathetic tear coursed towards one corner of her charming mouth.

Ugly Phil Durgan knew not of this moving scene, and was too stupid to divine it. But there had never been any love lost between himself and the Major.

"What roight has the blagyard here?" queried Phil to himself, "pokin' his nose where he's not wanted? Whoy couldn't he let the little puppy drown himself, an' save the country the price of a rope? He'll have to have one some day. Oh, I'd have let him drown," mused ugly Phil; and indeed I'm not indisposed to think that Mr. Durgan construed himself aright.

It so befell that there was nobody in the palace whose clothes were likely to fit the Major, with the exception of Phil himself. The Bishop's request for a complete rig-out for the rival was not to be denied, but Phil granted it grudgingly. A little silver kettle was hissing above a spirit-lamp in the breakfast-room when the Major descended. I fancy that his lordship had caught something of the manners of the country, and had a use for that little kettle on most days after dinner. The Bishopess, with her own fair hands (plump and hospitable hands they were) made grog for the rescuer of her child, and pressed it upon him lest he should take cold. It was a signal honor, and the Major knew it.

A little flushed by his bath, and the triumph of the situation, the Major looked more like a handsome man than ever. Mr. Durgan's tweeds fitted him as though they had been made for him.

"Phil," said Vivian, "I always despised your tailor until now."

"Yes," said Phil innocently, "I've changed me man. These were made in London." And he sprawled into an attitude which seemed likely to be fatal.

The Bishop begged the Major to stay. His wife commanded to the same effect, with imperious hospitality. The Major had nothing to do but to accept the situation. He spent the evening in the same house with Vivian—that was worth something to him.

"Make the running," whispered Jack. "It's all in your own hand."

Now the Major, although an Irishman, was bashful. It was an Irishman who wrote, "She Stoops to Conquer," and he drew the hero on an Irish pattern. Had Vivian been a pretty chambermaid, poor Geoghaghan had approached her with conquering airs foreboding victory; but he was half abashed before a lady, though never shamefaced enough to be clumsy.

"It was a noble deed, Mr. Geoghaghan," said Vivian, letting her splendid eyes shine full upon him for a moment.

"Faith it was not," he answered in a tone of some distress.

"What a *rara avis* is a really modest man!" thought the young lady; and when she had thought it long enough she said it aloud.

"Miss Blake," said the Major in a half whisper, "I cannot endure that you should think of me above my deserts, and especially when I have done a thing of which I am more than half ashamed. I cannot endure that you should think I have done anything brave or praiseworthy."

Vivian looked at him inquiringly. I think that she fancied that the Major's dip had given him a little touch of fever, and that he was wandering. That inquiring glance did the business. The Major's eyes met Vivian's, and he knew his hour had come. A child's hand can launch a ship, but a woman's eyes can do even more marvellous things. That look from Vivian launched the Major; nothing could hold him back.

"There is one beneath this roof," he said, "who is dearer to me than me life. I was barred by cruel Fate from her presence; circumstances over which I had no control shut me out from her society. I am going abroad—" the Major had only formed this resolve upon the instant—"but I am content to have looked upon her before I go; and, believe me, I shall carry her image to me grave; but me conscience and me honor will not permit me to go without explaining the subterfuge by which I came here. The rescue was a mere device—"

And in broken accents he told the story of Jack's ruse.

Vivian had turned away her head whilst the Major told his love-sick tale; but when he reached his confession she turned away more pronouncedly, and the Major saw that she trembled violently. Was it with anger or disgust?

"Farewell, Miss Blake!" he murmured. "Farewell, Vivian! Forgive my baseness if you can." There came no answer but a strange, gasping sob. "At least forget me if you cannot forgive me," he urged, broken by her silence. "I shall cross your path no more. Farewell!"

Still she gave him no answer, but the sob was repeated. He reiterated his farewell, and crossing the room looked blindly over a portfolio of sketches, seeing nothing. Suddenly there arose a piercing shriek, and everybody in the room rushed towards Vivian. She had cast herself almost at full length upon a couch, and was shaken by a wild hysteria. Peal after peal of mad, involuntary laughter broke from her lips.

"Leave the room, gentlemen!" said the Bishop's wife.

The guilty Major took his way with the rest. "Tears will relieve her," were the last words he heard. They fell from the lips of his hostess.

"Observe, John," said the Bishop, "how your inconsiderate desire for dangerous adventure operates upon your fellow-beings. Mr. Geoghaghan rescues you at the risk of his life, and the excitement of the story has brought a most terrible attack of hysteria upon Miss Blake. Let this be a warning to you."

Jack shot a glance across at the Major, who replied by a rueful lifting of the eyebrows. The glance meant, "Did you tell?" and the lifting of the eyebrows, "I told, bad luck to me!" To the utter amazement of the Bishop, the Major, Phil Durgan, and the Bishop's eldest and second sons, Jack had precisely such an attack as that from which Miss Blake was suffering.

"Unhappy boy!" exclaimed the Bishop, tugging wildly at the bell-rope; "the excitement has been too much for him."

The Major stood like one dazed. The world was hollow. There was no more hope in it, or joy in it. But, for all that, the fierce throes of unconquerable laughter were upon him. He was an Irishman after all, and the situation had an element of comedy. The Bishop, and the Bishop's eldest and second sons, and Phil Durgan began to think the world had gone mad, when, with one helpless yell, the Major flung himself into an armchair, and laughed until he fell out of it.

"Ha! ha! ha!" came faintly from the drawing-room, through closed doors.

"Ha! ha! ha!" screamed Jack, as he writhed upon the floor.

"Ha! ha! ha!" roared the Major, in a voice which startled a passing wagoner upon the high-road, fifty yards away.

It is a fact worth chronicling that the Bishop and his sons, and Phil Durgan are all a little more puzzled at this time than they were at the moment when the amazing scene just described was before their eyes. They are all persuaded now that there was something at the bottom of it.

Vivian kept the secret loyally. Of course Julia knew it, but she kept it. Shamus Murphy and his wife knew it, and did not keep it; but between their customers and the episcopal palace was a great gulf fixed, and the story never passed over it.

The Major was doubly serious after his laughter, and begged leave to retire. The Bishop accorded the permission somewhat stiffly. In the morning the Major's portmanteau had arrived, and he was dressing to depart, when Jack entered his room.

"You're not going, Major?" said the youngster, beaming with impudent delight.

"Yes," said the Major sadly, "the ruse was a failure."

"Was it?" demanded Jack, holding up a letter.

The Major dashed at it, tore it open, and read:

"Miss Blake presents her sincerest apologies to Mr. Geoghaghan for her conduct of last evening. Will he afford her an opportunity of making her apologies personally?"

Only last month Mrs. Geoghaghan, of Ballykillrowdy Castle, being in the act of comforting a young lady whose love affairs were a little involved, made this remarkable statement:

"I've no patience with the people that let their lovers run away from them in novels, when a sensible word would set the matter right at once. And I don't mind telling you, Lucy, my dear, that I met Theophilus half-way."

I remember that the Major's Christian name is Theophilus, and putting this fact with the rest, I think we may conclude that the Major married Miss Blake.

General Miscellany.

From "Studies in Song."

BY THE NORTH SEA.

BY SWINBURNE.

Miles, and miles, and miles of desolation!
Leagues on leagues on leagues without a change!
Sign or token of some eldest nation
Here would make the strange land not so strange.
Time-forgotten, yea, since time's creation,
Seem these borders where the sea-birds range.

Slowly, gladly, full of peace and wonder
Grows his heart who journeys here alone,
Earth, and all its thoughts of earth sink under
Deep as deep in water sinks a stone.
Hardly knows it if the rollers thunder,
Hardly whence the lonely wind is blown.

Tall the plumage of the rush flower tosses,
Sharp and soft in many a curve and line
Gleam and glow the sea-colored marsh-mosses,
Salt and splendid from the circling brine.
Streak on streak of glimmering seashine crosses
All the land sea-saturate as with wine.

Far, and far between, in divers orders,
Clear gray steeples cleave the low, gray sky;
Fast as firm as time-unshaken warders,
Hearts made sure by faith, by hope made high.
These alone in all the wild sea-borders
Fear no blast of days and nights that die.

All the land is like as one man's face is,
Pale and troubled still with change of cares.
Doubt and death pervade her clouded spaces;
Strength and length of life and peace are theirs,
Theirs alone amid these weary places,
Seeing not how the wild world frets and fares.

Firm and fast where all is cloud that changes,
Cloud-clogged sunlight, cloud by sunlight thinned,
Stern and sweet, above the sand-hill ranges
Watch the towers and tombs of men that sinned
Once, now calm as earth whose only change is
Wind, and light, and wind, and cloud, and wind.

A BEAR HUNT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Scarcely had Indian Joe and I got well away from the camp next morning, when such a blinding storm of rain come on that we were compelled to make a little shelter for ourselves among some dwarf junipers and wait till it was over. We lit a little fire, boiled some water in a pannikin, brewed some tea and talked about hunting until the clouds lifted and enabled us to see our way about the country; but the best part of the day was gone, and we had to return to camp without seeing anything or even a fresh track. The day following we were obliged to set out on our homeward journey, for we had left ourselves only just time enough to catch the tug steamer which was to call for us in the bay, even by traveling almost night and day; but I was loth to quit the country without one more try, Joe and I climbed up to the barren before daylight, leaving the others to pack up, carry the baggage and meat down to the lake, and get every thing ready for a start in the afternoon.

Joe got the best of me that day to the extent of $25, the villain. We had walked for hours without seeing a thing, when he remarked in a casual manner: "You have not seen no bears, have you, since you came in the island?" "No, Joe," I replied, "not even a sign. I should have thought bears would have been plenty enough; there is lots of feed for them, goodness knows, for the whole barren is covered with blueberries; but they seem to be very scarce." "Yes," answered Joe, "bear's awful scare in Newfoundland, but I think I know a place where we might find one, only I ain't got much time; want to get back to my beaver-trapping, you know. What you give me if I show you a bear?" "Oh, well," I said, "I don't know; there is no chance of that now; but I would give a five-pound note for a shot at a bear if we had time to look for one." "All right," said Joe; "suppose I show you a bear within shot, you give me five pounds, eh?" "Yes, Joe, certainly I will," replied I. "That's sure, eh?" "Yes." "Well, look yonder." And, following the direction of Joe's extended hand, I saw a little black speck moving about near the summit of a neighboring mountain. "Oh, I say, Joe, that is rather too bad," I remonstrated. "I could have seen him just as well as you, and got up to him, too, for that matter. However, a bargain is a bargain, so let us go for him."

The ground was very bare and open, but Bruin (or "Mouin," as the Indians call him,) was so busily engaged eating blueberries that he allowed us to crawl up pretty near. I had to wait some time for a shot, for the bear would not stand still for a second, but kept turning himself about restlessly, moving rapidly from bush to bush, grumbling to himself the while—complaining, no doubt, about the scarcity of berries that autumn and the difficulty of filling his ravenous inside. At last I got a good opportunity, but made a bad shot, striking the animal too low down on the shoulder, and only breaking his leg. With a violent snort of pain and astonishment, but without looking round for a second to see what was the matter, away went "Mouin" down the mountain side at a most surprising pace. "Come on," yelled Joe; "try and head him off; if he once gets down into the timber he is gone sure." And away we went after him as hard as we could tear. How Joe jumped and bounded and yelled, and how the bear did put out down that hillside! He seemed to go twice as fast on three legs as any other animal ever went on four. Sometimes Joe would ead the bear and turn him, sometimes the bear would make a drive at Joe and turn him, which would give me time to get up; and so we went on yelling and whooping and plunging through the tangled matted junipers, the bear doubling and twisting, and sometimes charging us, but always struggling gallantly to gain the shelter of the woods. We had the best of Bruin as long as we were on the bare ground near the top, but when we got among the junipers growing horizontally like creepers along the ground, not rising more than three or four feet above the surface, but with stems as thich as your leg, and interlacing branches as hard and springy as steel, then the bear got so much the best of us that we feared we should lose him. Now and then I would get a shot, but shooting under such circumstances is a chance work, and I missed the bear several times, until at last with a lucky shot I rolled him over, and Joe and I threw ourselves down exhausted beside his dead body. Joe filled and lit his pipe, and gasped out, "Oh, I thought we should have taken off our breeches!" I stared at Joe, thinking his exertions had produced a fit of temporary insanity, and said, "Why, Joe, what on earth should we take off our breeches for?" "What for? Why, suppose you not got any breeches on, you run faster. Best always take 'em off before shooting at a bear; he run such a devil of a pace if you only wound him." And so, having rested a little and skinned our bear, and packed the hide and some meat on our backs, we scrambled down to the shore, chucked our burdens into the canoes lying ready laden, and paddled off under the light of a rising moon.—*Earl of Dunraven, in Nineteenth Century.*

BREAKFAST TABLE TALKS.

Does the wife or mother of every establishment realize how much the happiness of her family for a whole day, not to speak of coming years, is in her keeping; for in her province comes the ordering of her household, and there is no shifting the responsibility of preparing or ordering the breakfast.

Breakfast is the key-note of the day to almost every individual. Those who aver that they care nothing for breakfast, dinner is *their* meal, are the very ones who are unconsciously the victims of an ill-assorted day, from the disastrous effects of an ill-conditioned breakfast.

"Hunger is good sauce," and when stimulated by its demands, the most fastidious may deal peaceably with the distressing agglomeration of food prepared by some housekeepers, miscalled dinner; but from the horrors of a slovenly under or over-done breakfast "saints, angels and ministers of grace defend us."

Too often, especially in the country, does "the madam" rise late, after a day of heavy cares and labors, and perhaps disturbed at night by sick or restless children, and wearily begin her day's work with a spiritless consciousness that it is but another of those that must come while her strength lasts to supplement those already gone before, and she goes about her breakfast with throbbing head and lagging pace. She feels that life is a burden, the hopes of her youth are a failure, and more often her thoughts are straying in gloomy retrospection than occupied in preparing a tidy, wholesome breakfast.

The remains of yesterday's food are indifferently gathered and placed on a smouldering or furious fire, to dry or burn, as circumstances may dictate. A hastily-arranged table is prepared, with the dishes scattered helter-skelter upon it, with half a dozen necessary articles omitted, that some member of the family must rise and procure when needed. Then the family is called to breakfast. They, too, well knowing the style and bill of fare, loiter and delay till the very last grace of patience is exhausted; gather around in sullen silence or with angry altercation, and partake sparingly of such articles as may be necessary to sustain nature. The husband goes to his labor or business illy prepared to meet the demands on his system for want of nutritious food, his feelings disturbed and nervous system awry by reason of fretfulness from some one or more of the family, and he is cross, disagreeable and overbearing in business relations till dinner time.

The children are peevish and unmanageable, often downright quarrelsome for the day—for a broken day is seldom mended. But worse than all, the poor mother takes up *her* burden of employments, with that failing strength and utter giving way of natural spirits that make woeful days for her children, whom she loves better than life, for she is giving her life in the care of them, but for whom the sunshine of neither motherly love nor patience beams that day. And so a whole day is spoiled for a family, and many a life sorrow begun by those who would open their eyes wide in astonishment if told that its genesis was the breakfast table.—*Western Stock Journal.*

THE VIRTUES OF CHOCOLATE.

The ordinary chocolate as manufactured in Paris, Italy and Spain, is composed of cocoa, vanilla and sugar. Those who desire a more delicate flavor use cinnamon instead of vanilla, and a small quantity of spice. It is to be noted that chocolate when required for use should not be melted in a pan, which is liable to absorb the essential oil. The Milanese use a peculiar stone found in the environs of Milan, fluted and semi-circular in form, between two of which they crush the chocolate tablets. Two of these stones cost £12. We have already stated that Milan is celebrated for its chocolate, and it is for the reason that these stones do not absorb any of its valuable properties. What these are we will endeavor to describe from competent authorities.

Grimod de la Reyneire, in the "Almanach de Gourmands" for 1805, says that, twenty years before, chocolate was the breakfast for old men only, but that it had become in those days the nourishment of all who wished to keep their imagination fresh and vigorous, and even of those whose brains were on a par with a fowl's. It may be a valuable hint to ladies and gentlemen who pursue the pernicious habit of 5 o'clock tea—pernicious because it undoubtedly destroys the appetite for dinner—that chocolate has not that effect. It was necessary to discover a substance, at once light and nutritious, friendly to the intellect and digestion, which, while enabling us to await a late dinner with equanimity, would not interfere with our doing honor to that meal. Therefore chocolate was invented. La Reyneire specially recommends its use to men of letters, to consumptive people, and to the ladies, whose charms, he declares, a cup of chocolate every morning for breakfast will preserve indefinitely. If that be so, then, indeed, this article has not been written in vain. The author of the "Physiologie du Gout" says that however copiously you may have lunched, a cup of chocolate immediately afterward will produce digestion three hours after, and prepare the way for a good dinner. He also strongly recommends it to the man of pleasure; to every one who devotes to brain-work the hours he should pass in bed; to every wit who finds he has become suddenly dull; to all who find the air damp, the time long, and the atmosphere insupportable; and, above all, to those who, tormented with a fixed idea, have lost their freedom of thought.

To make chocolate (it must never be cut with a knife) an ounce and a half is requisite for a cup. Dissolve it gradually in hot water, stirring it the while with a wooden spoon; let it boil for a quarter of an hour, and serve it hot with milk or without, according to taste. "More than fifty years ago," relates Brillat-Savarin, "Madame d'Arestel, the lady-superior of the Convent of the Visitation at Belley, told me that if I wished to drink really good chocolate, it must be made the night before in an earthen-ware pot, and left. The night's repose concentrates it, and gives it a softness which makes it much better."—*London Globe.*

SNOW AT GREAT ALTITUDES DOES NOT MELT.

The reason why snow at great elevations does not melt, but remains permanent, is owing to the fact that the heat received from the sun is thrown off into the stellar space so rapidly by radiation and reflection, that the sun fails to raise the temperature of the snow to the melting point. The snow evaporates, but it does not melt. The summits of the Himalayas for instance, must receive more than ten times the amount of heat necessary to melt all the snow that falls on them, notwithstanding which the snow is not melted. And in spite of the strength of the sun and the dryness of the air at those altitudes, evaporation is sufficient to remove the snow. At low elevations, where the snow-fall is probably greater, and the amount of heat even less than at the summits, the snow melts and disappears. This we must attribute to the influence of aqueous vapor. At high elevations the air is dry, and allows the heat radiated from the snow to pass into space; but at low elevations a very considerable portion of the heat radiated from the snow is absorbed in passing through the atmosphere. A considerable portion of the heat thus absorbed by the vapor is radiated back on the snow; but the heat thus radiated, being of the same quality as that which the snow itself radiates, is on this account absorbed by the snow. Little or none of it is reflected, like that received from the sun. The consequence is, that the heat thus absorbed accumulates in the snow till melting takes place. Were the aqueous vapor possessed by the atmosphere sufficiently diminished, perpetual snow would cover our globe down to the seashore. It is true that the air is warmer at the lower level than at the higher level, and by contact with the snow must tend to melt it more at the former than at the latter position. But we must remember that the air is warmer mainly in consequence of the influence of aqueous vapor, and that were the quantity of vapor reduced to the amount in question, the difference of temperature at the two positions would not be great.

COSTLY DOGS.

A Specimen of Foolishness in Canines.

Of late years American gentlemen have developed, to a remarkable degree, a love for sporting dogs with pedigrees of unlimited length, and values that would transfix with astonishment the average old-fashioned breeder of pointers and setters. To persons unfamiliar with the value of canines of patrician blood, $1000 no doubt appears an extravagant price for a dog, but in A. M. Moore's Moorefield kennel, near Belmont Park, there are two dozen animals any one of which would sell for more than the figure named, and there are several others valued at from $2000 to $10,000 each. Mr. Moore owns nearly forty graceful little Italian greyhounds, duck-legged skyes, black-nosed pugs with knotted tails, wide-awake Scotch terriers, sedate-looking pointers, and soft-eyed and silken-haired Irish, English, and Gordon setters. Fanciers say it is the finest private collection in America, and do not think Mr. Moore's blue-blooded canines could be replaced by as well-bred animals for less than $100,000. Among the most noted prize winners in Moorefield kennel, are Berkley, a champion field trial and bench show Irish setter that Mr. Moore refused $10,000 for; Leicester, a $10,000 imported English setter, who has carried off innumerable prizes; Bob and Stella, a pair of Gordon setters, valued at $10,000; Donald, a $3000 pointer; Scoty, a $2500 pug; Pearl, a three-pound Italian greyhound, is valued at $500; Jimmy, a wise-looking little four-year-old Scotch terrier, not much larger than one's fist, is held at $6000, and there are a dozen such highly-bred setters and pointers as Stella, Donald, Temple Bar, Livy, Countess, Kate, and Lass o' Lowrie, valued at sums ranging from $1000 to $2000 each. The toy dogs of course, constitute the minor part of the collection, but they are all prize-winners and are fully as well-bred, if not as fashionable, as their more valuable neighbors, the bird hunters.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.

In very cold weather most people have sense enough to build good fires and wear their thickest clothing; few, however, seem to know that physical warmth is created in the body itself, and what all that fires or clothing can do is to prevent the warmth being seized too rapidly by the surrounding air. The best preparation for a comfortable day in very cold weather is to eat a generous breakfast, in which there shall be plenty of meat. There is far more warmth in an ounce of cold meat than in a pint of hot coffee, although the latter is to thousands of people the principal feature of the morning meal. A good appetite is necessary to a full breakfast, and it generally can be had by a five minute walk out of doors or a few minutes of light exercise in a freshly-aired room—exercise such as the most delicate woman or child can indulge in without injury. Physical cleanliness, making free perspiration possible, is absolutely necessary to comfort in cold weather, and it can be attained, in spite of freezing cold bath rooms, by people who care enough for it to take extra trouble with a small quantity of water in a warm room. A glass of ardent liquor is a wretched preventive of cold. It will quicken the circulation for a few moments and diminish it for an hour after. The bulk in bread of a glass of beer is more warming than the liquor and only costs a quarter as much; the same comparison may be made between spirits and meat. It is almost impossible for a person who sits indoors all day to remain warm, but a few minutes out of doors, just long enough to have the system affected enough by the cold to rouse its powers of resistance, will insure a comfortable thereafter if the house is fairly tight. It will be noticed that the lady who does her own marketing, and the man who walks from his house to his place of business, are the last to complain of the cold. If the above suggestions are acted upon and supplemented by an ample midday meal, no matter how plain, the weather's terrors will soon be forgotten.—*New York Herald.*

AN AUTOCRAT'S HUMOR.

The late Emperor Nicholas happened one day to be engaged in inspecting a State penitentiary in one of the provincial seats of government, and took it into his head to question some of the convicts respecting the nature of the offences for which they were suffering punishment. "What are you here for?" he asked of one.

"I am innocent, Imperial Majesty," replied the prisoner, falling on his knees; "a victim of false witness! A church was robbed—a beadle knocked on the head—the peasants caught hold of me, and I knew nothing about it!"

Similar replies were given by other prisoners. The Emperor, obviously bored by these successive protestations of guiltlessness, cast a glance along the line of prisoners until his eye fell upon a ragged, wretched-looking gypsy, whom he beckoned forward with the words:

"Of course you, too, are here on a false charge?"

"Not a bit of it, your Majesty!" replied the Tsigan; "It is all fair and square as far as I am concerned. I stole a pony from a tradesman."

"Stole a pony, did you?" said the Czar, with a laugh; and then, addressing the governor of the prison with well-assumed sternness: "Turn that good-for-nothing rascal instantly out of doors. I cannot allow him to remain a minute longer in such honorable and virtuous company, lest he pervert all these good, innocent people."

MR. WARNER ON THE DONKEY.

The best way of getting about Cairo and its environs is on the donkey. It is cheap and exhilarating. The donkey is easily mounted and easily got off from; not seldom he will weaken in his hind legs and let his rider to the ground—a sinking operation which destroys your confidence in life itself. Sometimes he stumbles and sends the rider over his head. But the *good* donkey never does either. He is the best animal of his size and appearance living. He has the two qualities of our greatest general, patience and obstinacy. The *good* donkey is as easy as a rocking-chair, sure-footed as a chamois; he can thread any crowd and stand patiently dozing in any noisy thoroughfore for hours. To ride him is only a slight compromise of one's independence in walking. One is so near the ground, and so absent-mindedly can he gaze at what is around him, that he forgets that there is anything under him. When the donkey, in the excitement of company on the open street and stimulated by the whacks and cries of his driver, breaks into the rush of a gallop, there is so much flying of legs and such a general flutter that the rider fancies he is getting over the ground at an awful rate, running a break-neck race; but it does not appear so to an observer. The rider has the feeling of the swift locomotion of the Arab steed without its danger or expense. Besides, a long-legged man, with a cork hat and a flying linen "duster," tearing madly along on an animal big as a sheep, is an amusing spectacle.—*From Charles Dudley Warner's "My Winter on the Nile."*

QUEER INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK.

The investigations of the census men have led to some queer developments in the manufactories of New York and adjoining cities. The largest single industry in New York is that of custom-made clothes. The making of paper patterns employs hundreds of hands, and, ten houses being engaged in it, uses tons of paper. There are factories for making dried blood, the dummies that milliners use to show dresses on, theatrical armor and jews-harps. The use of adulterating substances is getting to be general. "Castile soap" is made of grease and terra alba, or white earth, which earth is also used largely in candy making. Glucose, which is corn syrup, is used heavily by the sugar refiners. There is a firm engaged in making honey and honey-comb. The honey-comb is made by machinery, of paraffine wax, and is an exact imitation of the regular thing, except that the bees fashion their cells of walls only 1-125th of an inch wide, while human artificers have not yet become that deft. The cells are filled with glucose, which is the sweet syrup of common corn, and looks and tastes like honey. The cells, once filled, are closed by smearing a hot iron plate over the wax tops, and the product is sold as the "best clover honey." It is in great demand, and out-sells the regular honey. Gallons and gallons of the best tomato catsup are made from the tomato skins which are purchased from the great tomato canning establishments.—*Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.*

DYING WORDS.—It is probably natural that at the last the scenes which have made the strongest impressions in life should be recalled by memory. The old mountaineer, when he comes to die, with his last whisper says his snowshoes are lost; with the stage-driver he is "on the down grade and cannot reach the brake;" the miner "cannot get to the air-pipe;" the sailor says "eight bells have sounded;" and the gambler plays his "last trump." A little girl died a few years ago, and, as her mother held her wrist and noted the fainting and flickering pulse, a smile came to the wan face, and the child whispered: "There's no more desert here, mamma, but all the world is full of beautiful flowers." A moment later the smile became transfixed. In an Eastern city, not long ago, a Sister of Charity was dying, and at last from a stupor she opened her eyes and said: "It is strange; every kind word that I have spoken in life, every tear that I have shed, has become a living flower around me, and they bring to my senses an incense ineffable."

MEDICAL USES OF EGGS.—For burns or scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes the air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied.

Wit and Humor.

From the Boston Traveller.

SABLE THEOLOGY.

BY I. EDGAR JONES.

I ax no tex' dis wintah night, dars many a mor'l mo'ed,
Dat aint writ down in 'spired remarks ob Luke, or Paul de 'Postle.
I'se gwine ter shoot permiscous like, hard fac's instead of figgahs.
And aim this gospel gun ter hit as many sinful niggahs
As I kin 'suade ter mend dar ways—ter shift dar wrong condishun—
An 'list wid Elder Sambo's saints, right off; dat's my posishun.

I member 'bout two moons ago—in fac' jess 'bout Thanksgibbin'—
Dat some ob you war 'dulgin then in pooty fancy libin';
Had turkeys dressed wid inion sass, po'k pie and chicken fixin's,
While folks nex' doah had nary one ter mollify dar mixin's;
Gib thanks an' bress de Lord fo' all yo' gits by honest labah,
But some' best leab the Lord alone an' thank yo' nearest neighbah.

It's best ter lean upon de Lord, but don't yo' lift the latches
Ob chickens' pens, or wa'k o' nights in watahmillyun patches.
Dis called Israel nebah rise into a mighty nation,
Unless dey lib on honest loaves an' 'void midnight temptation;
Dat man what prowls when ghosts are 'bout, am apt to be a sinnah
What sells his soul as Esau did, ter git a sumptuous dinnah.

Deah sisters, don't fix up so fine wid dollar rings an' lace—
Yo nebah be an angel, shuah, wid paint upon yo' feces;
Wid silks an' satins on yo' backs, a prinkin' an' a prancin',
Or at yo' all night jamborees, a fiddlin' an' a dancin'.
I don't object, at propah times, ter double cuts an' shuffles,
But 'membah angels fly wid wings, an' not pull backs an' ruffles.

An' don't be gallyvantin' roun' wid ebery hulkin Harry;
Don' be so hungry fo' a man, so crazy fo' ter marry;
It's mighty fine ter hab a beau, yo' company a keepin';
But yo' is sowin' posies now, look to wa'd to yo' reapin';
He may appeah mos' mighty fine—most knowledgeous an fri-sky;
Be shuah his tongue is iled wid brains, an' not wid pizen whiskey.

An when you's married, min' yo'selves; don't spile yo' soul an' sandals,
A runnin' round wid idle tales an' ugly, silly scandals;
Jess min' you house an' own affairs, be womanly an' wisin';
Don't make yo' hash ob pickled tongue, foh slandah isn't fixin';
But keep yo' hands an houses clean, be good to all poah sinnahs,
An' stick to 'lection, common sense, yo' duties, an' yo' dinnahs.

Yo' men as votes on 'lection days, talk 'bout it when it's rainin',
An' don't forget yo' daily bread in cussin' an' campaignin';
Don't spread yo'selves too much jess now in woody headed antics—
Dese candidates don't care a fig fo' all yo' gallivantics;
It's all k'rect ter cast yo' vote, but nebah scream an hollah;
Jess keep yo' sperits an' yo' bref to earn yo' daily dollah.

But dat's enough fo' yo' dis time; I 'spise long winded preachin';
Remembah all yo' preachah says, an' profit by his teachin';
De gospel am a bressed fact—a steah ob milk an' honey,—
But dese am 'maginary, mind; I'se out ob meat an' money;
I'se preached 'thout notes good many weeks, my faith grows ebah strongah,
Yet I must hab few dollah bills ter keep it up much longah.
Pull out yo' pocket-books, my fr'en's, it's bressed ter be gibbin';
Jess feed yo' faith by helpin' me ter gain a honest libbin'.

Hamilton, Va.

WAKING THE WRONG MAN.

How He Thought Woodtick William The Miner, Rode on the Rail.

The fact that every business has its particular lingo, which is a dead language to people of other professions, was never more clearly shown than in the following article by Bill Nye in the Chicago *Tribune*:

One night, about half after twelve, I judge, I heard somebody step along to the window of my boudoir. Hearing it at that time of night I reckoned that something crooked was going on, so I slid out of bed and got my great blood-searcher and liver purifier, with the new style of centre fire and cartridge ejector, and slid up to the window, calculating to shove a tonic into whoever it might be that was picnicking around my claim.

I looked out so as to get a good idea of where I wanted to sink on him, and then I thought before I mangled him I'd ask him if he had any choice about which part of his vitals he wanted to preserve, so I sung out to him:

"Look out below there, pard, for I'm going to call the meeting to order in a minute. Just throw up your hands, it you please, and make the grand hailing sign of distress, or I'll have to mutilate you! Just show me about where you'd like to have the fatal wound, and be spry about it, too, because I've got my brief costume on, and the evening air is chill!"

He didn't understand me apparently, for a gurgling laugh welled up from below, and the party sings back:

"Hullo, Fatty, is that you? Just looking to see if you'd fired up yet. You know I was to come around and flag you if second seven was out. Well, I've been down to the old man's to see what's on the board. Three is two hours late and four is reported on time. There's two sevens out and two sections of nine. Skinney'll take out first seven and Shorty'll pull her with 102. It's you and me for the second seven, with Limber Jim on front end, and Frenchy to hold down the caboose. First five is wrong side up in a washout this side of Ogallala, and old What's-his-name that runs 358 got his crown sheet caved in and telescoped his headlight into the New Jerusalem. You know the little Swede that used to run extra for Old Hotbox on the emigrant for a while? Well, he's firing 258, and he's under three flats with a coal-oil tank, with a break beam across his coupler and his system more or less relaxed. He's gone to the sweet subsequently, too. Rest of the boys are more or less demoralized and side-tracked for repairs. Now, you don't want to monkey around much, for if you don't loom up like six bits and go out on the track, the ole man 'll give you a time check and the oriental grand bounce. You hear the mellow thrill of my bazoo?"

Then I slowly uncorked the great blood-purifier, and, moving to the footlights where the silvery moonbeams could touch up my dazzling outlines, I said:

"Partner, I am pleased and gratified to have met you. I don't know the first ding busted thing you have said to me; but that's my misfortune. I am a plain miner, and my home is the digestive apparatus of the earth, but for professional melody of the chin you certainly take the cake. You also take the cake-basket and what cold pie there is on the dump. My name is Woodtick William. I discovered the Feverish Hornet up on the Slippery Ellum. I am proud to know you. Keep right on getting more and more familiar with your profession, and by-and-by, when nobody can understand you, you will be promoted and respected, and you will at last be a sleeping-car conductor and revel in the biggest mental calm and wide shoreless sea of intellectual stagnation that the world ever saw. You will—"

But he was gone.

Then I took the pillow-sham and wiped some of the pulverized crackers off the soles of my feet, and went to bed a large gob of gloom.

"THE land, my friends," said an Irish orator the other day at a meeting, "has belonged to the people since the days of Adam." "Adam, indeed!" replied a voice in the crowd, "do not speak of him; he was evicted from the Garden of Eden without compensation."

"MY husband is a brute," declared Mme. X. to an intimate friend the other day. "Why, my dear, what's the matter now?" "He found fault with a little vivacity of mine yesterday, and I threw a candle-stick at his head; then what do you suppose he did?" "I don't know." "Why, he stood before the mirror, so that I couldn't throw the other. The brute!"

IT is related of a certain clergyman, who was noted for his long sermons, with many divisions, that, one day, when he was advancing among the teens, he reached at length a kind of resting place in his discourse when, pausing to take breath and asking the question, "And what shall I say more!" a voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say 'amen!'"

"Now you had better let me put a set of these weather strips on yours doors," pleaded the agent in an insinuating voice; "they keep the house very warm." But the man said no, his wife's mother was stopping with them this winter, and he guessed it would be warm enough without the strips, and the agent, being a sensible man, saw it that way too, and went to hunt up another customer.

PEDDLER; "'Mornin', Mr. Waggles. Hinjoyin' yer mornin' pipe hafter last night's storm? I heard you and your wife havin' high words as I passed at 12 o'clock." Mr. Waggles (a reprobate)—"High words, wos it?—more like low langwidge, I calls it."

A TRANSCENDENTAL preacher took for his text, "Feed my lambs." As he came out of the church a plain farmer said to him: "That was a very great text, but you placed the hay so high in the rack that the lambs couldn't reach it, nor the old sheep either."

"Is it law you're talking about?" Look, now, when I was a saudger I shot twenty men for the Queen, and she gave me a pinshun, but if I was only to shoot one stray fellow for myself, bedad, I'd be tried for murder. There's law for yez."

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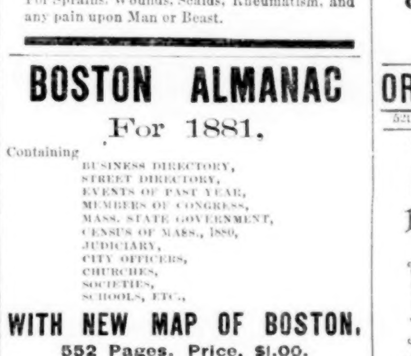

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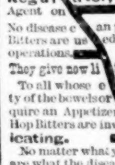

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